

ARMY

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION.

WE are requested to say that in the call issued for preliminary meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, to be held on the 22d of February next, several errors occurred accidentally by the omission of names that should have been inserted; by the insertion of two names that should have been omitted, as the officers were not of the Army of the Potomac; and in the misprint of J. M. PALMER for I. N. PALMER, G. H. WRIGHT for E. H. WRIGHT, R. GARRARD for K. GARRARD, and ROBT A. WAINWRIGHT for C. S. WAINWRIGHT.

The place of meeting will be at the Armory of the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue, February 22, 1869, at 12 noon. From correspondence received by Generals BUTTERFIELD and INGALLS it is feared that some misapprehension exists as to the meeting; it is therefore repeated that this call is merely for the purpose of organization, formation of a constitution and by-laws, and to fix the time and place for a grand reunion. While it is desirable to have as large an attendance as possible at the preliminary meeting, it is suggested that those who can only attend at one of the occasions should prefer the reunion. It is particularly desired that all officers of the Army of the Potomac who desire to become members of the association should send in their names, present address, with their corps and rank in that Army, in order that they may be communicated with and advised of the organization and the time and place for the reunion. We are decidedly of the opinion, however, that it will be well for as many as possible to attend the preliminary meetings, and take part in the organization of the Society.

A correspondent in North Carolina writes us that there are a large number of officers of the Army of the Potomac in the Southern States who would like to attend the meeting to organize the Society of the Army of the Potomac, if the meeting could be held, say about the 26th or 27th of February, so that they could also be present at the inauguration of President GRANT in Washington on the 4th of March. If the meeting is held on February 22d, as now announced, many could not spare the time or bear the expense of waiting. This suggestion is worthy of consideration and will no doubt be taken into account in fixing the time for the grand reunion, if it is not found expedient to alter the date of the preliminary meeting. We hope that every means will be adopted to secure the largest possible attendance, so as to avoid even the suspicion of a purpose to give the organization the character of a class corporation.

The selection of officers should be committed to the hands of a nominating committee, sufficiently

large to enable all sections of the Army and all departments of the service to be thoroughly represented. Two principles should govern in the selection of such a committee: it should be composed, first, of officers sufficiently well known to make the mere mention of their names a guarantee to all of their high character; and they should, in the second place, be free from any suspicion of an intention to give the organization a political character, or to direct it in any way from its broad purpose of furnishing a common ground of union for all who were honorable members of the Army of the Potomac. Any man, or any body of men, who are so settled in their partialities or their animosities as to be unwilling to cheerfully abide the decision of the majority will do well to reconsider their purpose of attending the meeting of the 22d of February. It is of comparatively little consequence who are or who are not chosen to organize the society; it is of vital importance that the choice when once made should be heartily acquiesced in by all who commit themselves to it by attending the meeting. We have no wish to urge any preferences in this matter, and present these questions only that they may have an opportunity for discussion in advance of the meeting next month.

The correspondent to whom we have referred offers another suggestion which is worthy of attention. He proposes that an attempt be made to arrange with the different railroad companies South and West by which soldiers attending the convention here can go and return for one fare, the tickets to remain good for thirty days. We have no doubt that some such arrangement can be made, and will assume the responsibility of seeing what can be done in this way.

THE PARAGUAYAN DISASTER.

It looks very much, now, as if the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta had really fallen, and as if the long and desperate struggle of Marshal LOPEZ was drawing to a close. The latest Paris news confirms the Lisbon report from Rio Janeiro that the Allied Army, after a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan works at Villeta and a desperate battle, had succeeded in turning the position and carrying it, routing the Dictator's army, and taking, besides his guns, ammunition and provisions, three thousand prisoners of war. How much credence shall we give to these tidings, or rather, what sort of interpretation shall we put upon them? So often have we credited first one side and then the other with a grand victory, each on its own showing, and then found the affair turning out to be a drawn battle or a mere reconnaissance, that even now the impulse is to be sceptical. We are told that the Allies took "three thousand prisoners of war"—but they have so often taken ten thousand! that the Brazilian iron-clads had gone up to Asuncion, but they have before been reported at Asuncion. Nay, we distinctly remember "confirmed tidings" that after the fall of Humaita, LOPEZ, instead of "escaping with barely two hundred followers" as now, was a helpless fugitive, and that the Brazilians on reaching Asuncion "found it deserted, and occupied it without difficulty."

However, as we have already said, we have now little doubt that the Allies do hold Villeta and probably Angostura—and, if they do, not even LOPEZ can make this disaster a "blessing in disguise." That his army was "utterly destroyed," is less probable. Thus, it would seem, Marshal

DE CAXIAS draws near the end of his difficult task. Though he has had the considerable advantage of a good iron-clad fleet to aid him, yet his problem has been very trying. His adversary, a vigilant and energetic soldier, with despotic power over fanatical hordes, his allies weary of the war, his own Government at home exhausted, he has held very stubbornly to the completion of his work. As for Paraguay, it is extraordinary how this little country has been able to maintain itself against its strong adversary. If it has now fallen, it has been from sheer exhaustion—precisely as LEE's army failed, because there were not troops enough left to man the trenches.

Should there be, however, still resisting power left in Paraguay, this present opportunity ought to be seized by our Government to interpose its friendly offices between the enraged combatants. Our prestige, so seriously jeopardized by the recent occurrences in Paraguay, seems to have been fully restored by the firm and prompt action of General McMAHON, the new Minister. Let us hope that he may have received instructions warranting him, in connection with our Minister to Brazil, to tender again the services of our Government in making peace.

At length the dispute over the *Alabama* claims may be pronounced in a fair way of settlement. The protocol signed by Lord CLARENDON and Minister REVERDY JOHNSON is substantially that which emanated from Mr. Seward, and was given to Mr. JOHNSON in the form of instructions, on his departure from this country. Briefly summarizing it, the new Convention provides for a joint Commission of four persons, two to be chosen by each Government, who shall discuss and settle all claims (save such as are already settled by Admiralty Courts and such as are presented by British subjects who did not remain neutral in our late war) arising between the two Governments since 1853, which is the date of the last similar treaty. A majority vote decides; but when a majority cannot be had, an umpire shall be chosen by the two Governments subject to the ratification of the Senate; but if this be not given within six months from the reference back, then the Commission shall choose its umpire by lot.

The joint commission seems to us to be in every respect a better mode of settlement than that of a reference to a third power as arbiter. At best, this arbiter would have submitted the whole question of recognition of belligerency, had that been put into the case, to the decision of international lawyers; and these could hardly have undertaken to do anything more than decide the specific point without arranging the question of damages. Under the present settlement all questions go primarily to the same tribunal, and the main point of difference between Lord STANLEY and Mr. SEWARD, which created so much discussion, has been adroitly avoided, whereby, of course, each party will claim a victory.

It seems to us, however, that the diplomatic laurels are unquestionably ours. The amendments which our Government proposed to the November treaty will all be found in the new protocol; and we are rather inclined to think the Senate will ratify it.

THERE are two vacancies of paymasters of the Army. For these positions there are twenty-four applicants, with strong recommendations.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General Ord, commanding Department of California, has set aside the proceedings of a garrison Court-martial on the ground that the court was illegally constituted, an acting assistant surgeon having been detailed and acted as one of the members.

COMPANY F, Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Camp Whipple, A. T., and report to Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, or sub-district commander, for duty in the sub-district of Prescott; Company C, Eighth Cavalry, to proceed to Camp McDowell, A. T., and report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Alexander, major Eighth Cavalry, or sub-district commander, for duty in the sub-district of the Verde, and Company L, First Cavalry, to proceed to Angel Island, California, and await orders, by command of Brevet Major-General Ord.

LIEUTENANT G. M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, has been ordered to proceed with his party to the following posts, viz.: Drum Barracks and Camp Cady, California, Camps Mojave, Willow Grove, Whipple, Verde, Date Creek, McDowell, Grant, Bowie, Wallen and Crittenden, Arizona, and make a survey and plan of the Military Reservation at each station, and of such special reservations as may be called for, for the farm, garden and hay or wood land required for the use of the garrison. The amount, location and boundaries of these reservations will be determined by the post commander, after consultation with Lieutenant Wheeler, the amount of land not to exceed three miles square for the station, and not to exceed the same additional amount for all other purposes. The interests of the service, and not those of squatters will govern in locating military reservations, and occupants other than military will be required to vacate such reservations after due notice.

GENERAL Sherman telegraphs from St. Louis to Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend the following dispatch received from General Sheridan:

IN THE FIELD, FORT COBB,
INDIAN TERRITORY, Jan. 1, 1869.

Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General,
Military Division of the Missouri.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding: The destruction of the Comanche village by Colonel Evans's command on Christmas day gives the final blow to the backbone of the Indian Rebellion. At twelve o'clock on the night of the 31st December, a delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes (twenty-one in all), arrived at this place on foot, their animals not being able to carry them. They said they ruled the village, they begged for peace and permission for their people to come in, asking for no terms but for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while en route. They report the tribes in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs all eaten up and no buffalo.

We had forced them into the canons on the eastern edge of the Stake Plains, where there is no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix and desire to surrender unconditionally. I acceded to their terms and will punish them justly, and I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands.

Yesterday we received a few papers. The first we have had for a month, and I see it alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band was on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood. The reservation extends but 30 miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb. The battle took place 120 miles up the river. It is also alleged the band were friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's were out depre-dating at Fort Dodge when the village was wiped out, the mules taken from the trains and carried off. Our murdered couriers' photographs, stolen from the scene of the outrages on the Solomon and Saline Rivers, were found in their captured camp, and in addition I have their own illustrated history, found in the captured camp, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged, the trains attacked, the haying parties attacked about Fort Wallace, the women, citizens, and soldiers killed. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known, also, that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in through the Arapahoe chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that chief at Fort Dodge in September last. They did not come. Yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

LIST of commissioned officers and enlisted men killed at the battle of the Washita, Indian Territory, November 27, 1868: Major Joel H. Elliot; Captain Louis M. Hamilton; Sergeant-Major Walter Kenedy; Private Charles Cuddy, Company B; Corporal Henry Mercer, Privates John McClenan, Thomas Christie, Company E; Corporal William Carrick, Privates Eugene Clover, William Milligan, John George, Company H; Corporal Jas. F. Williams, Private Thomas Downey, Company I; Sergeant Irwin Vanousky, Farrier Thomas Fitzpatrick, Privates Ferdinand Lineback, John Meyers, Carson D. J. Meyers, Cal. Sharpe, and Frederick Stobacus, Company M,—all of the Seventh Cavalry.

ROSTERS.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

THE following changes are indicated since our publication of November 21, 1868, on page 210 of this volume. In the roster for January 1, 1869, of the troops serving in Fourth Military District (Department of Mississippi): Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been transferred from Brookhaven to Lauderdale, Mississippi; Company B, Thirty-fourth Infantry, from Grenada to Holly Springs, and Company C, Thirty-fourth Infantry, from Holly Springs to Grenada; Brevet Major-General W. P. Carlin is in command of the post of Holly Springs, in place of Brevet Major John Power. In the Twenty-fourth Infantry Company H is commanded by Captain James Biddle, brevet lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general of Volunteers, in place of First Lieutenant John L. Churchill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, JANUARY 1ST.

BREVET Major-General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., commanding, headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

STAFF OFFICERS.—Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, U. S. A., major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. A., adjutant-general; Brevet Major George B. Russell, captain Forty-fourth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Litchfield, first-lieutenant Thirty-sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Brigadier-General Nelson B. Sweitzer, major Second Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general, inspector-general; Brevet Colonel Lewis Merrill, major Seventh Cavalry, acting judge-advocate; Brevet Brigadier-General William Myers, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General John W. Barriger, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. A., chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Alexander, surgeon U. S. A., medical director; First-Lieutenant Reuben W. Petrikin, Corps of Engineers, engineer; Second-Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay, Ordnance Department U. S. A., chief ordnance officer.

POSTS.—Third Artillery (C), Twenty-seventh Infantry (headquarters B, D, F, G, I and K), Brevet Brigadier-General L. P. Bradley, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-seventh Infantry, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska; Twenty-seventh Infantry (C), Captain R. N. Fenton, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Fort Kearney, Neb.; Second Cavalry (headquarters and B, C, G, I and L), Eighteenth Infantry (D), Twenty-seventh Infantry (H), Major George W. Howland, Second Cavalry, Fort McPherson, Nebraska; Second Cavalry (M), Eighteenth Infantry (headquarters and E, F, H, I and K), Twenty-seventh Infantry (E), Col. H. B. Carrington, Eighteenth Infantry, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.; Second Cavalry (A, D, E, F, H and K), Eighteenth Infantry (A, B, C and G), Twenty-seventh Infantry (A), Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.; Fourth Infantry (headquarters and B, D, F, G, H and K), Brev. Col. William McE. Dye, Major Fourth Infantry, Fort Laramie, D. T.; Fourth Infantry (A, C, E and I), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Carlton, captain Fourth Infantry, Fort Fetterman, D. T.; Thirtieth Infantry (C, D, E, G and I), Thirty-sixth Infantry (headquarters), Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Potter, lieutenant-colonel Thirtieth Infantry, Fort Sanders, D. T.; Thirtieth Infantry (headquarters and A, B, F, H and K), Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Stevenson, colonel Thirtieth Infantry, Fort Fred. Steele, D. T.; Thirty-sixth Infantry (B, E, F, H and I), Brevet Colonel H. A. Morrow, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, Fort Bridger, U. T.; Thirty-sixth Infantry (A, C, D, G and K), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, major Thirty-sixth Infantry, Camp Douglas, U. T.

PAY DISTRICT OF OMAHA.—Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, chief paymaster, Omaha, Nebraska.

PAYMASTERS.—Brevet Colonel Edward Wright, present; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Hanna, stationed at Helena, Montana Territory; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob E. Burbank, present; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Clarke, present. Additional Paymasters—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Bowen, present.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

BREVET Brigadier-General H. Brooks, colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding, Headquarters Washington, D. C.

STAFF.—Brevet Colonel J. H. Taylor, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Stacey, captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general and discharge officer; Brevet Colonel A. J. McNett, captain Forty-fourth Infantry, acting judge-advocate; Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. McFerran, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General George Bell, major and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director.

TEMPORARY SPECIAL DUTY.—Major-General James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army (retired); Major Frank H. Larned, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Major-General W. H. French, lieutenant-colonel Second Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Bootes, major Twenty-sixth Infantry; Brevet Captain R. G. Rutherford, second lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps); Second Lieutenant D. H. McComas, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps).

POSTS.—Twelfth Infantry (D), R. C. Parker, captain and brevet major Twelfth Infantry, Russell Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Forty-fourth Infantry, field staff and band, Twelfth Infantry, field staff and band, (and A, G, H and I), Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, commanding garrison of Washington and Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. S. Webb, lieutenant-colonel and brevet major-general, Forty-fourth Infantry, Lincoln Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Fifth Artillery (F), Henry A. Dupont, captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel Fifth Artillery, Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Artillery (headquarters and C, D, E and H), Joseph H. Stewart, major Fourth Artillery, Fort McHenry, Maryland; Fourth Artillery (A and M), A. P. Howe, major and brevet major-general Fourth Artillery, Fort Wash-

ington, Maryland; Fourth Artillery (I), Richard Loder, captain and brevet colonel Fourth Artillery, Fort Foote, Maryland.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

BREVET Major-General John Pope, brigadier-general U. S. Army, commanding, Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

STAFF.—Brevet Colonel H. Clay Wood, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Major William McK. Dunn, Jr., captain Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Captain Charles S. Halsey, first lieutenant Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp and commissioner of musters; Brevet Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, major Forty-third U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general and acting judge-advocate; Brevet Brigadier-General Judson D. Bingham, major and quartermaster U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Brevet Colonel Robert Macfeely, major and commissioner of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Colonel William S. King, major and surgeon U. S. Army, medical director; Brevet Captain David O. Farrand, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, attending surgeon; Major Dwight Bannister, paymaster U. S. Army.

TEMPORARY SPECIAL DUTY.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Bates, captain Forty-third U. S. Infantry.

POSTS.—Forty-third Infantry, (headquarters and C, F and H), Fourth Artillery (G), John C. Robinson, colonel and brevet major-general Forty-third Infantry, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Forty-third Infantry (A), Fergus Walker, captain and brevet major Forty-third Infantry, Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Mich.; Forty-third Infantry (D, and G), J. B. Kiddoo, lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general Forty-third Infantry, Fort Brady, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.; Forty-third Infantry (B), J. Mitchell, captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel Forty-third Infantry, Fort Mackinac, Mackinac, Mich.; Forty-third Infantry (E), Kenelm Robbins, captain Forty-third Infantry, Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO, JAN. 1ST.

BREVET Major-General George W. Getty, commanding, U. S. Army, Headquarters Santa Fé, New Mexico.

PERSONAL STAFF.—Adjutant-General, First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Aide-de-camp Brevet Major William A. Kobbé, first lieutenant and adjutant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

DISTRICT STAFF.—Chief Quartermaster, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington; Chief Commissary, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McClure; Chief Medical Officer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cooper McKee; Chief Paymaster, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Rochester; Chief Ordnance Officer, Captain William R. Shoemaker, military storekeeper Ordnance Department U. S. A.; In charge of guards, orderlies and escorts, First Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

DEPOTS.—Captain George W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., depot quartermaster; Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, depot commissary; Captain Hamilton Lieber, military storekeeper, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, Fort Union, New Mexico. Captain George S. Beall, military storekeeper, purveying depot, Santa Fé, N. M.

POSTS.—Thirty-seventh Infantry (D), Captain E. P. Ewers, Fort Sumner, N. M.; Third Cavalry, (headquarters), Thirty-seventh Infantry (B and K), Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. N. Grier, colonel Third Cavalry, Fort Union, N. M.; Third Cavalry (K), Thirty-eighth Infantry (K), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bloodgood, captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Fort Selden, N. M.; Third Cavalry (H), Brevet Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Thirty-seventh Infantry (F), Brevet Major T. L. Morris, captain, Fort Bascom, N. M.; Third Cavalry (B), Thirty-eighth Infantry (headquarters and C), Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-eighth Infantry, Fort Craig, N. M.; Third Cavalry (L and M), Thirty-seventh Infantry (A and E), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Hart, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Third Cavalry (E), Thirty-eighth Infantry (A and D), Brevet Colonel H. C. Merriam, major Thirty-eighth Infantry, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Thirty-seventh Infantry (G), Major H. B. Fleming, Fort Garland, Colorado; Thirty-seventh Infantry (C), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Moale, captain, Fort Lowell, N. M.; Thirty-eighth Infantry (F), Brevet Major Alex. Moore, captain, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Thirty-eighth Infantry (H), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Gilmore, Fort McRae, N. M.; Thirty-seventh Infantry headquarters, Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, colonel, Santa Fé, N. M.; Third Cavalry (A, C, D, F, G and I), Thirty-seventh Infantry (H and I), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Evans, major Third Cavalry, in the field.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

WE give the text of the order of General Grant in reference to General Rousseau, of which we spoke last week:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—With great regret the General of the Army announces the death of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General L. H. Rousseau, United States Army, at New Orleans, Louisiana, the 7th instant, after a brief illness. General Rousseau has served his country through two wars. In the war with Mexico he was appointed captain in the Second Indiana Volunteers, enrolled by his personal efforts, and with it performed gallant service on the well-remembered field of Buena Vista. He again entered the service among the first to answer the call for volunteers, September 9, 1861, as Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry—a regiment enrolled in his native State through his exertions, and, by the influence of his patriotic example, was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, October 1, 1861. He was, in November, assigned to command the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Ohio, and distinguished himself in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. He was assigned to the command of the Third

Division of the Army of the Ohio in July, 1862, and was conspicuous for his gallantry in the enemy's attack at Chaplin Hills, Kentucky. The 8th of October, 1862, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers for his conduct in this battle at the head of the Third Division of General George H. Thomas's command, Army of the Ohio. He participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. March 29, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, which he conducted in the arduous march from Murfreesboro in pursuit of the enemy during the summer of 1863. He commanded the District of Nashville, Tennessee, and Middle Tennessee, from November, 1863, till the close of the rebellion, and in July, 1864, while in command of a cavalry expedition, he successfully destroyed the railroad communications and military stores of the enemy near Opelika, Alabama. Having resigned after the termination of the war, November 30, 1865, he was appointed March 28, 1867, brigadier-general of the regular Army, and brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, July 28, 1868, he died while in discharge of the important trusts thus devolving upon him. As military honors appropriate to the memory of the deceased, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour, until sunset on the day after the receipt of this order, at each of the posts within the Department of Louisiana. Officers of the Army serving in the same department will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of GENERAL GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Acting Adjutant-General.

At a meeting of the officers of the United States Army, serving in the city of New Orleans, held at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, of which Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., was President, the following resolutions were adopted, having been presented by a committee consisting of Brevet Major-General Amos Beckwith, Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel McClure, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Keeler, viz.:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to remove from our midst and from earth, our late respected and beloved commander, Brevet Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, United States Army.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the divine will of him, who rules all that is for human good, we give expression to our emotions upon this event, which we cannot but deplore and keenly mourn.

First, In the death of General Rousseau we recognize the loss to the country of an officer whose services in her cause in the hour of peril, had rendered his name illustrious and won for him her gratitude and applause.

Second, The army has lost a distinguished officer whose conduct on many fields and in peace has reflected honor and credit upon the profession of arms, a brave and gallant spirit, magnanimous in victory, unappalled in defeat.

Third, Personally we lament the loss of a sincere friend whose genial qualities of heart, cultivation of mind, and social graces, rendered him an ornament to society and endeared him to us by the strongest ties.

Fourth, To the bereaved and grief-stricken family of our departed commander, we tender, with sorrowing hearts, our most sincere sympathy. The knightly gentleman, high minded soldier and true friend, was also the loving and devoted husband and father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that copies be furnished to the *National Intelligencer*, *Washington Chronicle*, *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, and the press of this city for publication.

(Signed,)

R. C. BUCHANAN,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

THOMAS H. NEILL,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General Buchanan closes an order announcing the death of General Rousseau as follows:

On the 28th of July, 1868, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, comprising the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, with headquarters at New Orleans; where, during the peculiarly exciting circumstances attending the late Presidential election, affairs in this State, both civil and military, were so judiciously and ably administered, as to prevent almost entirely the loss of life and property, which would have resulted had the anticipated collision taken place. During the exercise of this last important command, he has suddenly passed from among us.

It is difficult in a military order to properly express our appreciation of the civic and military virtues which adorned this illustrious man. He was frank, open, and generous in the extreme. He endeared himself to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. Highly chivalrous and brave, he loved his country with an ardor and devotion rarely equalled and never excelled. A proud defender of the Union and a staunch supporter of the Constitution, his example is to be emulated by all who succeed him.

As a proper token of respect in memory of the deceased, the officers of the Army on duty in this department will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

BREVET Brigadier-General N. H. Davis, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general; Brevet Colonel W. B. Royal, major Fifth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edward L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, have been appointed by Major-General Sheridan a board to meet at Fort Larned, January 18, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the burning of the stables and other public property at that post, on the morning of the 2d of January, 1869, and to fix the responsibility for the destruction of the public property. The Board will also investigate the disturbance which is reported to have taken place at Fort Larned between the enlisted men of Company A, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and of Companies C and K, Third U. S. Infantry, previous to the burning of the stables. The Board will give an opinion on the merits of the case.

ARMY PERSONAL

LORD Napier has sent an Abyssinian Bible to Grant.

A LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain Michael Cooney, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

SECOND Lieutenant Delancy A. Kane, First Cavalry, has been ordered to join his company at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory.

BREVET Major-General St. Clair Mulholland, late an officer of Volunteers, has been appointed Chief of the Philadelphia Police.

SECOND Lieutenant E. R. Theller, Ninth Infantry, has been assigned to temporary duty at the Headquarters Department of California.

SECOND Lieutenant David Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry, has been assigned to temporary duty at the Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

GENERAL Gillem, commanding the fourth military district, was examined by the Reconstruction Committee in Washington, last week.

ANDREW Washburne, formerly major of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been appointed Clerk of the Hustings Court, at Richmond.

FIRST Lieutenant William M. Waterbury, Nineteenth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, upon surgeon's certificate of disability.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. H. Greene, U. S. A., is ordered to proceed to Fort Stockton, Texas, and report to the Commanding Officer of that post for duty.

BREVET Colonel R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster, District of Arkansas, has been ordered to make an inspection of the National Cemetery at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

THE Missouri Legislature has memorialized Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department and passed a vote of thanks to Generals Sheridan and Custer.

A LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of sixty days, has been granted Captain E. J. Conway, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first Infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of a military commission, and ordered to report for duty with his company.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, has been ordered to make an inspection of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department in the Fifth Military District.

BREVET Major John Cusack, captain First Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Subsistence Department, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Jackson Barracks, La., for duty with his company.

BREVET Colonel Daniel Huston, major Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Norfolk, which will embrace the counties at present comprising the first, second and third Divisions of Virginia. Headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

BREVET Major E. A. Belger, first-lieutenant Third U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Harker, Kas., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Myles W. Keogh, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, detailed as judge-advocate in his place.

GENERAL Rousseau having died poor, a number of citizens of New Orleans are moving in the matter of a testimonial to his widow. Two meetings have already been held, and a committee of influential citizens appointed to carry out the matter. General Rousseau's horses were raffled off by the members of his staff.

THE income of the office of Register of the City of New York, which General Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) held at the time of his recent death, and which was secured to his widow and children, has amounted to fully \$18,000, all of which goes directly to their benefit, and, with the little property which General Halpine left, will suffice to keep them from want.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending January 9, 1869: Frank D. Garretty, first lieutenant Forty-third Infantry; J. Kerin, captain Sixth Cavalry; H. B. Quimby, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; A. G. C. Girard, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; Jos. A. Mower, colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet major-general; Gaines Lawson, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel.

THE following officers have been detailed on a General Court-martial to convene at Fort Clarke, Texas, January 9th: Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. McKenzie, colonel Forty-first Infantry; Brevet Major Jno. M. Bacon, captain Ninth Cavalry; Captain Orville Burke, Forty-first Infantry; Captain E. M. Heyl, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant F. T. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thos. Sharp, Forty-first Infantry. Brevet Captain F. P. Gross, second lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon William G. Robinson, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the sub-district of the Rio Grande, and ordered to report to the Commanding Officer of the post of Marshall, Texas, for duty. Acting Assistant Surgeon Samson American, U. S. A., upon being relieved by Surgeon Robinson, as post surgeon, at Marshall, Texas, is ordered to report at the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Brevet Brigadier General M. Mills, U. S. A., medical director, for duty.

THE following is the detail for a General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, January 25th. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Johnson, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry; Captain Francis S. Dodge, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First-Lieutenant J. Lee Humfreville, regimental quartermaster, Ninth U. S.

Cavalry; First-Lieutenant Francis Moore, regimental commissary of subsistence, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First-Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First-Lieutenant George B. Bosworth, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Second-Lieutenant Frederick R. Vincent, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. Second-Lieutenant Eugene D. Dimmick, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

MAJOR H. Allen, Second Artillery, commanding District of Astoria, has moved his headquarters from Fort Stevens to Cape Disappointment. Captain John I. Rodgers of Company L, Second Artillery, has returned to Cape Disappointment, W. T., and to the command of the post and Company L, from detached service in California. Lieutenant James Bassel, of Company L, Second Artillery, on duty at that post for a year past, has been ordered to duty with a light battery of the Second Artillery, and has left for the Presidio, San Francisco.

MAJOR William H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry; Brevet Captain John Fitz Gerald, First Lieutenant Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Rezin Howell, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant George R. Griffith, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thaddeus H. Capron, Ninth Infantry; and Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, were detailed on a General Court-martial appointed to meet at Camp Wright, California, December 17th. Brevet Captain William P. Vose, first lieutenant Second Artillery, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, major, Sixth Cavalry, Captain D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Captain Daniel Madden, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Captain Malcolm McArthur, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Captain William A. Rafferty, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, First-Lieutenant James F. Hill, Adjutant, Sixth Cavalry, and Second-Lieutenant G. E. Overton, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, have been detailed for a General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Richardson, Texas, January 25th. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Johnson, captain Sixth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. M. Robertson, captain Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major George R. Vernon, captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain John Barry, First U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John F. Lewis, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William L. Carpenter, Ninth U. S. Infantry, and Second Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, have been detailed on a General Court-martial to meet at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, December 29d. Second Lieutenant William Stanton, Second U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

SECOND Lieutenant C. Howard, a recent graduate, has reported for duty with Company L, Second Artillery. Major Foster, acting commissary of subsistence, has reached Portland, and will relieve Captain Haskell, acting assistant commissary of subsistence; the latter will go to San Juan Island, having been transferred to the infantry company on duty at that post, formerly Captain Nickerson's company. Captain Nickerson, has, as before reported, resumed his former position of aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general to General G. Crook.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Gordon, major Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Cresson, first-lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major Wm. M. Notson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Joseph Rendelbrook, captain, Fourth Cavalry; First-Lieutenant Theo. J. Wint, adjutant, Fourth Cavalry; First-Lieutenant David A. Irwin, Fourth Cavalry; and Second-Lieutenant Edwin Turnock, Seventeenth Infantry, have been detailed for a General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Concho, Texas, January 15th. Second-Lieutenant David R. Burnham, Thirty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following officers have been detailed for a General Court-martial, appointed to meet at Ship Island, Mississippi, January 15th: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gaines Lawson, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; Captain Luke O'Reilly, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant George E. Ford, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. K. Thompson, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Major M. L. Courtney, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following officers have been detailed on a General Court-martial appointed to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, January 7, 1869, for the trial of Brevet Colonel J. B. Collins, major Second Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it: Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, lieutenant-colonel Second Infantry; Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Colonel P. T. Swaine, major Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Alexander, U. S. A. (retired); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Christopher, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Trotter, captain Forty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major F. H. Torbett, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major D. W. Burke, captain Forty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Captain G. S. Carpenter, captain Forty-fifth Infantry. Brevet Major Jacob Kline, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following is General McClellan's letter declining the Presidency of the California University:

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 8.—To Andrew J. Moulder, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Regents' University of California. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official notification of my election as President of the University by the Board of Regents. I have already written to his Excellency Governor Haight, on the subject, and while obliged to repeat in this letter, that I must, with sincere regret, decline the honor conferred upon me, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to repeat the expression of my deep appreciation of the very distinguished honor conferred upon me, and of my warm thanks to the members of the Board for their great kindness to me, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

THE NAVY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Mohongo* and *Resaca* were reported at La Paz on the 15th inst.

THE *Portsmouth* has left New York for the South Atlantic squadron.

THE arrival of the *Sucata* at Cadiz from Gibraltar, on the 12th of December, is reported.

THE *Narragansett* and the *Kenosha* have been put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the past week.

THE revenue cutter *Wyanda* arrived at Cape Disappointment, Oregon, December 17th, and sailed for Sitka on the Wednesday following.

THE *Franklin*, flagship of the European squadron, Captain C. R. P. Rodgers commanding, is expected to sail for her station in a week or ten days.

SOME 1,600 men are now employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, but the number is about being reduced to a peace footing, and it is expected that 400 men will soon be discharged.

THE U. S. steamer *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander Robert S. Bradford, was at Foochow, China, on the 16th of November last. Her station includes Foochow and Amoy, China, and the Island of Formosa.

THE President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Albert H. O'Brien, of Pennsylvania; Wm. K. McSherry, of Maryland, and Allen C. Kelton, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

ORDERS have been received to discharge a few hundred men in the Charlestown Navy-yard, and a considerable number have been discharged from the department of yards and docks and from the painters' gang.

MINER N. Knowlton, Second Engineer of the Navy, attached to the *Narragansett*, was arrested at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday last and committed to jail in default of \$500 bail on a charge of abandonment. The arrest was made on a warrant issued on complaint of Mrs. K. Knowlton.

JAMES SAYING, of La Salle, Ill., late a volunteer lieutenant in the United States Navy, calls on all officers who served in the Western Flotilla, Missouri Squadron, during the war, to assemble at Cairo on the 18th of February, to form a society similar to those of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Ohio, and Georgia.

THE U. S. steamer *Richmond* was to sail from Boston, Massachusetts, about the 20th instant, to join the European squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Captain J. R. M. Mullany; Lieutenant-Commanders, R. R. Wallace, J. W. Philip, D. R. Cassell, A. S. Crowinshield, J. B. Coghlan, J. H. Sands; Ensigns, L. N. Housel, F. Collins, W. B. H. Frailey, L. D. Webster, J. G. Eaton; Surgeon, S. F. Cones; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. Kershner; Paymaster, J. E. Telford; First Lieutenant Marines, R. S. Cullum; Chief Engineer, J. Johnson; First Assistant Engineers, F. A. Wilson, F. G. Smith; Second Assistant Engineers, H. W. Phillips, J. W. Hollihan; Third Assistant Engineer, F. M. Ashton; Boat-swain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, John Rogers; Carpenter, E. Thompson; Sailmaker, W. Rogers; Captain's Clerk, E. C. Gillespie; Paymaster's Clerk, S. W. Thomas.

THE yacht *Henrietta*, which left New York on the 30th of December, with General Van Alen and party on board, bound on an extended pleasure cruise to the West Indies, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 6th inst., after an ordinary passage of eight days. On New Year's day, while in lat. 37 16 and long. 70 75, she experienced a severe gale from the south-east, during which she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away her jibboom, but fortunately did no other damage. After having this slight mishap repaired at Hamilton the *Henrietta* will proceed upon her cruise to the southward, touching at Barbadoes and the more prominent keys and islands in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It is the intention of General Van Alen to drop into Vera Cruz, New Orleans, Key West, Charleston, and other large cities on the Atlantic seaboard, after he has completed his cruise in the West Indies.

A GENTLEMAN writes very feelingly and sorely to the *Herald* upon the subject of the *Shenandoah* claims. He protests loudly against the matter being smothered up in any settlement of the *Alabama* claims. He recounts being present at Melbourne, Australia, when she arrived there and was put in a government slip for repairs previous to her alleged piratical expedition among our whalers in the North Pacific. He recites the handsome treatment of the officers by the government officials, their occupying the Governor's box at the theatre, and a ball given in their honor by the leading citizens, and then his own treatment for daring at a public meeting to oppose these proceedings. He had, as he alleges, one limb broken, another dislocated, his hair and whiskers pulled out, and after being hauled from the platform, twelve feet high, was picked up and transferred to a loathsome dungeon, where he was kept for three months.

THE Anglo-Saxon Turk, Hobart Pacha, is filling the Turkish navy with English, and the Turkish vessels are as much British as were the Confederate cruisers. Hobart Pacha, the brother of Lord Hobart, did not change his religion on entering the Turkish service, and some of the Mahometan crews dislike his supremacy, but they can not afford to study likes and dislikes. The Admiral's character was not of the best when in the English navy. The name by which he was usually known was "Dog Hobart," and it is said the appellation sticks to him still.

FOREIGN NAVAL MATTERS.

SHIPBUILDING appears to be going on with considerable activity at Varazza, near Genoa; the *Violitina*, of 1,200 tons, has just been launched, making the thirty-first vessel finished during the present year, while twenty-nine others are in course of construction.

THE work of Chief Constructor Reed (of the English Navy) on iron ship-building, we are told, has already been widely purchased in France, Prussia, Russia, Italy, and America, and proposals for its translation, in *extenso*, into the French and Russian languages have been made to the English publishers.

THE two English steamers, *Norfolk* and *Collingwood*, which were caught in the ice at Cronstadt and then cut a passage out into the open sea, after all the trouble and expense were unable to get farther than the island of Seskar, where they found the ice so thick that they were obliged to return to Cronstadt, where they will now remain frozen in till next May.

It has been ascertained that the storms which visit France come from the Atlantic, with a single exception, viz.: that of local storms engendered by the winds of the Mediterranean when they skim the declivities of the south-eastern coast. It has, however, occasionally been observed that when the clouds proceeding from the sea have covered the sky in the maritime departments, thunder and lightning are observed in the inland ones.

WE are told that a large order for the 9-inch cannon which performed such extraordinary feats at Tegel, has been given Mr. Krupp by the Prussian Government. The same gun has just been adopted by the Belgian Government, to be placed on the walls of Antwerp. According to official intelligence received in England, experiments made with the 9-inch cannon in Belgium resulted in Bellerophon target being totally destroyed after eight rounds, the Warrior target having endured but seven.

THE 10-inch rolled armor-plates, each weighing twelve tons, for encasing the turrets of the *Monarch*, have arrived at Chatham Dockyard. On the lower deck the apparatus for manufacturing gas for lighting every portion of the vessel is being fitted, while steam machinery has also been erected for ventilating the engine room and stoke-holes, for pumping water, and for steering the ship, the steering machinery being placed between the turrets, on the lower deck. The 22-ton 600-pounders for the turrets had not at last accounts arrived from Woolwich, where they were being manufactured.

HER Majesty's gunboat *Dryad*, four guns, arrived in Bombay harbor on November 28th, from which port she sailed a year previous, in connection with the Abyssinian expedition. During her absence she touched at Madagascar, and on her way there sighted a slave dhow, gave chase, and kept after the dhow for about two hours. One or two blank charges were fired over the craft, but the captain did not give in till his dhow was run ashore, and then he and about half of the crew took to their boats and made an escape. The dhow was a craft of about 100 tons, and had 190 slaves on board. These men, women, and children had been shut up in a square of about twenty-six feet, and many of the creatures, who were mostly young, were so weak and ill that they could not make their way on board the *Dryad*. However, assistance was given, and all were cleared out, and eleven of the crew who remained were also taken on board the *Dryad*. These were landed at Madagascar, and the slaves were taken to the Seychelles, which the *Dryad* reached on the 12th of September, the slaves having, generally, much recovered, and only four deaths having occurred among them while on board the *Dryad*.

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine*, in reviewing the engineering year in England, refers to the shipbuilding operations of England for 1868. We are not prepared to indorse all that is said, yet we quote without comment the language of our able contemporary: "Messrs. Napier, of the Clyde, and Messrs. Laird, of the Mersey, have sent their Dutch monitors to sea, or, rather, have sent them home to Holland successfully; and Messrs. Napier's ram, *De Buffel*, has likewise been completed and sent away, and availed herself of an early opportunity of proving that she, at least, although a turret ship, could roll as effectually as any broadside ship in the world. The turret ships, *Captain* and *Monarch*, are approaching completion; so is also the monitor *Cerberus*. The fast-flying frigate, *Inconstant*, and the fast-flying corvettes, *Volage* and *Active*, will be ready in the spring; and the ponderous armor-clad *Hercules*, with her extremely thick armor and 18-ton broadside guns, has had her bottom finally coated at Portsmouth, preparatory to her measured mile trials, after which she will forthwith proceed to test her qualities at sea. The *Audacious* is to be launched a few weeks hence, and will at once be engined and completed, so that she may be got to sea in the course of a few months. This year will therefore be a most fruitful and interesting period of naval experience, Captain Coles sending forth his type and exemplar of a perfect sea-going turret ship, and Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor, sending out not only a specimen sea-going turret ship, but also a specimen coast monitor, a specimen ironclad broadside frigate of the most powerful class, a specimen unarmored frigate of extreme fleetness, and a specimen unarmored corvette of like character."

PRIVATE parties are making a good thing out of the fur business in Alaska. One vessel has reached Honolulu with 40,000 seal skins. They were bought of Alaska Indians with whiskey and such like valuable commodities, and their sale will net the parties engaged a very handsome return. The House committee on commerce are expected to report a bill at an early day with stringent penalties upon illegal traffic.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.
ORDERED.

JANUARY 11.—Surgeon F. M. Gannell, to duty in attending officers of the Navy at Washington, D. C.
JANUARY 14.—Commander J. M. Bradford, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 11.—Surgeon George Clymer, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.
JANUARY 14.—Captain J. B. Creighton, from command of the *Oneida*.
Commander E. P. Williams, from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to command the *Oneida*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

MUSTERED OUT.

JANUARY 14.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Phillip Littig.

RESIGNED.

JANUARY 13.—Mate E. C. Gillespie.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Girard, from January 15th.
Acting Ensigns H. D. Foster and J. A. H. Willimoth, from January 9th; Stephen Jones and W. K. Engell, from January 10th, and W. F. Loen, from January 13th.
Mate David Fader, from January 13th.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, from January 12th.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. P. McDonald, from January 9th, and J. P. Mickle, from January 10th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 10, 1869:

Garret Cotter, beneficiary, January 6th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
James Ratcliff, beneficiary, January 8th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Wm. H. French, gunner, December 30, 1868, Navy-yard, Pensacola.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following changes have occurred in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memorandum. No changes occurred in December, after the 22d:

JANUARY.—First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles F. Williams.—On 4th inst. detached from the Navy-yard, D. C., and ordered to report by the 20th inst. to the commandant of the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the steamer *Kenosha* (second rate).
Second Lieutenant Carlisle P. Forier.—On 4th inst. detached from the headquarters barracks, and ordered to report to Captain C. D. Hebb, commanding marines at the Navy-yard, D. C., for duty.
Captain John H. Higbee.—On 13th inst. granted leave of absence for twenty-one days from 21st inst.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. McCawley.—On 14th inst. granted leave of absence for fourteen days from 15th inst.

NATIONAL SAILOR'S HOME.

THE annual meeting of the trustees of this institution, which is located at Quincy, Mass., took place last week in the office of Hon. Thomas Russell, collector in the Custom-House, Boston. Among those present were Hon. A. H. Rice, Commodore Rodgers, Dr. Gilchrist, Wm. Perkins, Esq., and others. Judge Russell presided.

The report of the Treasurer, Wm. Perkins, Esq., shows the financial condition to be as follows:

Permanent fund, invested, etc.	\$225,000
Cost value of the Home, personal property, etc.	75,000
Amount of income for 1868.	17,000
Amount of expenditure for support of Home, repairs, additions, furniture, etc.	16,000

The following is the annual report of the Superintendent, Captain Meserve:

QUINCY, MASS., January 1, 1869.

To the Trustees of the National Sailors' Home.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit a report of the National Sailors' Home for eight months from May 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.

Immediately on receiving my appointment as superintendent, May 1, 1868, I took charge of this institution, which was turned over to me by my predecessor in a very informal manner. No books or accounts were transmitted. I immediately took an inventory of all effects pertaining to the institution, which is annexed.

I came at a time when it was necessary to give strict attention to the farm. It was rather late in the season to begin operations, nevertheless about six acres were planted, and the harvest in the fall continuously repeated, or all exertions made at that time. It is made evident that the soil is good, and, if properly managed, can be made productive. A paper is annexed, showing the amount of produce raised.

I found in the institution nineteen inmates; this number has steadily increased. The additions were, in May, 8; June, 4; July, 9; August, 6; September, 4; October, 3; November, 4; December, 4; making in all 61. Three have been discharged, leaving 59 on the 1st of January. Of these four are on leave of absence and liable to return at any time. My assistants have been two farm hands, and two women in the house, sometimes three.

I have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain efficient help for the housework. At times I have had considerable difficulty in properly managing the institution, owing to certain influences beyond my control. This difficulty leads me to urge the adoption of such rules and regulations as may invest the superintendent with sufficient authority to enforce a just discipline.

The improvements of the farm and institution are as follows: A small building has been erected at a cost of about \$1,500, connected with the main building and mainly devoted to the comfort of the inmates during their leisure hours. This building was evidently much needed.

An enterprise has been begun on the farm which it is believed will be of great value—a dyke of about 500 feet in length is being constructed, which, when completed, will reclaim ten acres of an otherwise comparatively useless meadow. This can be completed at an expense not exceeding \$300.

About forty cords of manure have been prepared, with a view to more extensive operations another season.

I will here mention the insufficiency of the cooking and washing arrangements. An increase of family has shown that they are inadequate. I would also recommend the erection of a dwelling, to be connected with the main building, for the exclusive use of the superintendent and family; also that a physician be appointed, Dr. Woodward having signified his intention of resigning his position as physician of the institution, which I regret very much, for his counsel has been good and he has given strict attention to the sick and afflicted.

Not a death has yet occurred, but the liability of such an event renders it desirable that a small cemetery be laid out within the Home limits.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that my sincere thanks are due the trustees for their uniform kindness and consideration, for their co-operative efforts in sustaining the institution which I have the honor to superintend, and which, on the whole, I deem to be in a very prosperous condition, and an honor to the purposes for which it was intended.

The sum of \$4,275 has been expended for the support, clothing and comfort of the inmates of the institution in the time specified (May 1st to January 1st), taking the average number of inmates, which is forty, and dividing it by the thirty-five weeks in question, and the average weekly cost for each is \$3 05.

The appendices to the report show that the inventory of effects at the Home, May 1, 1868, was \$2,767, and on the 1st of January \$7,133. The products of the farm in the nine months ending January 1, 1869, amounted in value to \$1,940.

ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS.

In answer to a circular dated January 12, 1869, about one hundred practical engineers met on Friday evening, 15th inst., at the Howard Mission Hall, No. 40 New Bowery, New York, for the purpose of organization. William W. Wood, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, was called to the chair, and Mr. G. Weissenborn was appointed secretary. After a report was submitted by Mr. George P. Clark, chairman of the committee on organization, Mr. Weissenborn, in response to a request, read an address, in which the importance of union and co-operation was fully detailed. Mr. Hazwell then submitted the following report as a plan for organization, which was debated, and finally, after some amendments, adopted:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of engineers, at the rooms of the Liederkreis Society, in Fourth street, on the evening of the 9th inst., having considered the matters referred to them, submit the following recommendations for the consideration of this body:

That the engineers of other States of the Union be invited to form associations, and that when formed that they appoint delegates to a general convention of State organizations to represent them in a body to be known as the American Association of Engineers.

That all the subscribers to the prospectus of Mr. L. Weissenborn be held to be members of this convention.

That the title of this association shall be the New York Association of Engineers.

That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a corresponding and recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive, finance and lecture committee, each of five members.

That the stated meetings of this association shall be monthly. That the names of all candidates for membership shall be submitted at a stated meeting, endorsed by ten members, and that they may be voted upon at any subsequent stated meeting. Five black balls or negative ballots shall exclude an applicant from membership.

That the committee on lectures shall report a system of lectures to the president, to be submitted by him to a board of all the officers of the association, and, if approved of by it, said system shall be the rule of proceedings, and that this committee shall then call a meeting of the association at as early a day as may be practical.

After adopting this for a plan of organization, and appointing a committee to nominate officers at the next meeting, it was resolved to authorize the chair to appoint a committee on lectures at once. This committee was thereupon named by the chairman, as follows: Messrs. Raymond, Vanderbilt, Babcock, Holmes, Maine, Germain, and General Burger. Resolutions of thanks to the temporary officers, and especially to Mr. Weissenborn as the originator of the association, having been passed, a motion to adjourn was adopted, and, by request, the Rev. Dr. Ward, president of the Howard Mission, closed the proceedings with prayer.

PARAGRAPHS.

THE *London Globe* warns us against the too great reduction of our Army. The Americans, it exclaims, are just now tampering with their Army in the same way other nations have done in times past only to bitterly repent of their folly. Reductions carried to too great an extent, as in this country has been proved, are false economies. And it is difficult to conceive the United States Army, which a year or two ago assumed such gigantic proportions, should be numbered at 43,000 men, at which strength it will stand at the beginning of the new year. Certainly the position of the United States is so far different from that of this country that it does not require a standing army in constant preparedness for active service. But we question the expediency of reducing the American Army to the proposed diminished proportions. The United States Government evidently intends to rely chiefly on the civil authority for its internal defence and maintenance of order. But that Government would do well to remember that the Southern States are not yet thoroughly conciliated, and it would be ruinous indeed if, in consequence of its comparatively powerless condition, the war between Union and Separation should ever have to be fought anew.

THE removal of the wooden bust of Jackson from the old frigate *Constitution*, at Charlestown Navy-yard, and the disturbance that was made about it, will be recollected by some of the present generation. The story of the confession of the man who did it, as told by Mr. Dickerson who was then First Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has but just made its appearance in print, and is as follows: I remember the towering rage he (President Jackson) exhibited when the news reached us that the figure-head, carved in likeness of the President, had been sawed off by some miscreant in the night. He directed me to offer a large reward, and swore he would hang the scoundrel sooner or later. I offered the reward, and one night, some months after, a man sent into my rooms word that he wished to see me. I ordered him in, and a rough fellow made his appearance, with a sack thrown over his shoulder. Without saying a word, he slung the sack round and emptied a huge wooden head on the floor.

"There it is, sir. Now bring out your bears," said the man.

It was a grotesque looking thing, sawed off directly under the nose.

"There it is, I say," he went on, "I had nothin' agin Old Hickory, but that head hadn't any business on the Old *Constitution*. I'd saw it off agin. Now do your damndest."

I ordered the fellow under arrest, and, taking my car-

riage, drove to the White House, with the mutilated head in the sack. Giving it to a servant, I appeared before the President, and, without saying a word, sat the head on its nose before him on the table. He stared at it, and then at me, and when I explained, he burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

"Why that," he cried at length—"why that is the most infernal graven image I ever saw. The old fellow did perfectly right. You've got him, you say; well, give him a kick and my compliments, and tell him to saw it off again."

Wilkes' Spirit, in commenting upon the success of Mr. Burlingame's mission in England, says that a belief that a new aggressive war upon China would lead to difficulty with the United States has very likely had its influence in determining the British government to treat with Mr. Burlingame on a basis of equal justice to the nation he represents, and this delicate phase of the diplomatic situation must have taxed the skill and cleverness of the Chinese ambassador in no ordinary degree. His success in passing through this ordeal without wounding the susceptibilities of the British government, or the dignity of his own dual position of Chinese ambassador and American citizen, is striking and conclusive evidence of Mr. Burlingame's rare diplomatic ability. Having disarmed British prejudice, and cheeked the purpose of a large party in Great Britain to repeat toward China that policy by which India was acquired as a rich appendage to the British crown, Mr. Burlingame will have fair sailing and smoother water in his negotiations with the Continental powers. His success is already assured, and we predict for him a triumphant return to China, with the foreign relations of the Empire established on a foundation of justice and equal rights which will effectually protect the nation from invasion or insult, so long as its rulers remain true to their own treaty obligations.

If the Chinese were especially fortunate in securing the services of the extremely able statesman who is successfully introducing the Empire into the family of civilized nations, we Americans may also indulge an honest pride in the high and honored mission of our countryman.

GENERAL Grant's inauguration, writes a Washington correspondent, will take place on the fourth of March, 1869, and the object is to have the great event consummated in the Capitol building. Heretofore the inauguration has been an extensive job and an equally extensive failure. There is some opposition to allowing the Capitol to be used for such a purpose; but it now gives way to necessity and reason. The ball in the magnificent rotunda would be a scene of unexampled splendor; and as the police of the Capitol are experienced and well organized, no disorder should happen. The Vice-President elect, in presence of the President elect, is sworn in in the Senate Chamber, and then the latter proceeds to the eastern portico, where, in the face of the American people, he is sworn in by the Chief-Justice. It would seem to be quite appropriate, therefore, that the evening display should come off under the same magnificent roof. The affair is in good hands, and wherever it is held it will be conducted in accordance with the grandeur of the Republic and the significance of the event.

OMAR PASHA.

COLONEL Burt Porter, late of the Volunteer service, and at one time an officer in the Turkish service, thus meets, in the *New York Evening Post*, certain charges against Omar Pasha:

In a speech recently delivered in Congress, the greatest of Ottoman Generals, Omar Pasha, is called the Turkish Haynau, and barbarities that shock human nature are attributed to him. Allow one who served on his staff during nearly the whole of the Crimean war to testify in his defence.

Omar Pasha began life as an Austrian officer of engineers. He early, however, entered the Turkish service, and soon took high grade on account of his skill in the construction of field works. The high estimation in which he was held by the Turkish military authorities was abundantly justified by the manner in which the forts of his construction, defended by him, resisted the assaults of the Russians at Kalifat, Siliastria and Eupatoria. At the close of the Crimean war he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, by Queen Victoria—an honor rarely accorded to foreigners—and when the Crimean war closed, there was not a stain upon his character.

When on his staff I remember several instances when he sacrificed temporary military success to the sentiment of humanity—and particularly in two instances—by leaving in inactivity the half barbarous but very effective Arab regiments of cavalry that had come as volunteers from Arabia and Central Asia to the support of the Sultan. I have had many conversations with English and French officers who had relations with Omar Pasha, and their uniform testimony was, that he was a kind, courteous and humane gentleman. He treated me and all Americans who came near him with marked kindness, and often expressed great admiration for American institutions.

That such a man should be foully abused in the American Congress, and what is worse, upon mere hearsay, seems to us (to draw it mildly) a breach of parliamentary decorum.

THE leave of absence of Major General Kilpatrick has been extended until March. The report that he has been drawing pay from the government while absent from his post is contradicted.

GENERAL Dulce, Captain-General of Cuba, is already calling upon the Home Government for reinforcements. He thinks about four thousands troops will be necessary to suppress the revolution.

GENERAL Kilpatrick rasp General Butler for his attempts to abolish the Chili mission. He says that the proposition of the latter proves him to be totally ignorant of facts and of the geography of America. Speaking of Chili in a letter to Hon. John Hill, M. C., Kilpatrick says: Now, after the United States, Chili stands first in the family of Republics. She has had no revolution in years; her people are industrious, energetic, patriotic, and truly republican. They are the Yankees of South America. Her institutions of learning are equal to our own, and no nation has made more rapid strides in civil and religious liberty, and all that relates to a perfect, liberal, and just government, than she during the past five years. She exports more wheat and other necessities of life, and has more miles of railroad, than any other nation of her population. Her copper and silver mines are unsurpassed in all the world. Our trade with her has increased rapidly since the war, and with proper efforts can be increased one hundred fold in the next three years. And then her true friendship for us during our war certainly cannot be forgotten. I ask General Butler to go to the State Department and ask Mr. Seward how Chili—God bless her—sympathized with us in our struggle. He will tell General Butler in the language of Mr. Lincoln, "that among all the nations of the earth in true sympathy, first stood the brave little Republic of Chili." And then when our great President fell and the news reached her distant shores, our former minister, the Hon. T. M. Nelson, will tell you that one universal cry of heart-felt grief went up from every home in Chili: that all places of business were closed, and the *Te Deum* sung in all the cathedrals of the Republic. Yet General Butler would forget all this and reduce our mission to such a people to a third or fourth class, and say to them that they are of less consequence to us than Mexico or Brazil or Italy. Well, it is worthy of him; of the past record and present efforts of the man who in 1860 could vote fifty-two times for the traitor Davis, and afterward urge on the American people the election of Breckinridge, when he knew that his success was our ruin; who could in 1868 advocate repudiation and financial ruin; who, after his protestations that he was the true friend of Ulysses S. Grant, yet ran away from Lowell to avoid him, and on the same day accepted the hospitality of a New York Democratic club and there talked over the reorganization of the Democratic party, when he should have been extending words of welcome to his future President to the city of Lowell; the boasted Radical who could write the *Louisville Journal* that although he had been the bitter enemy of the South during the war, he now could do them more good than any other man; the advocate and lawyer, the Republican and statesman who, after most vilely denouncing the President of the United States before all the world, dares to meet him face to face, extend to him the two hands of friendship and wish him a happy, happy, happy New Year. He need not pause now in his attempt to destroy our influence and commercial relations abroad.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The accounts of the local committee for conducting the Norwich meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have just been made up, and show a balance of £333, to be applied as follows: £50 for the purchase of elementary books for the Norwich Free Public Library, the selection to be left to the Rev. Hinds Howell; £100 to be granted to three trustees for the purchase of meteorological instruments for Norwich; and the balance to be granted to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum unconditionally. The next meeting of the association will be held at Exeter.

A MEETING of the Ninth Army Corps officers, and of the officers of the Burnside expedition into North Carolina, has been called by General Burnside, to meet in New York City, on the 8th day of February next, the anniversary of the capture of Roanoke Island, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and taking measures for a general meeting at an early day. It is hoped that a full representation may be had, and that all officers proposing to attend shall notify the general as early as possible, Post-Office Box 865, New York City. Definite notice of the hour and place of meeting will be found in the New York morning papers of the 7th and 8th of February.

THE "Tribune Almanac," for 1869, is full of valuable statistical information, which, though political, is not partisan. Long experience has shown that this Almanac can be depended upon for unbiased accuracy of statistical statement, and it has become a standard source of reference for those facts which, in this country, are always needed ready to hand. It gives us a condensed account of the impeachment trial; a copy of the platforms and ballots of the two Presidential Conventions of the year, and the results of the election; an abstract of Congressional legislation; a list of United States Senators and Representatives; a statement of the public debt for a number of years past and much other similar information, besides the usual astronomical tables.

BREVET Major Wade, of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, the youngest son of the present Vice-President, who is stationed in Arizona, has just had his first scouting adventure in that territory, in command of a company of cavalry. They succeeded in killing two Indians, wounding another, and capturing a rancheria containing about thirty wickies or Indian huts, filled with baskets, bows, arrows and other Indian fixings, all of which they destroyed.

BREVET Brigadier-General Brooks, commanding Department of Washington, has issued a circular ordering that hereafter, "Inventory and Inspection" reports of property requiring the action of an inspector be made out in conformity to an improved form, prepared by the Inspector-General of the Army.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,301, New York.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The naval appropriation bill which came up recently in the House of Representatives, contained a provision for the reduction of the Marine Corps as follows, viz.: That the number of enlisted men in the Marine Corps shall consist of fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates; that the officers shall be reduced to one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, twelve captains, eighteen first lieutenants, and eighteen second lieutenants. The reduction of officers and non-commissioned officers to be made by lot. This provision was stricken out on the ground that it was general legislation, and not in order in an appropriation bill. There is much reason to doubt whether the legislation in question would be wise in any case.

The present strength of the corps, as fixed by law, is twenty-five hundred enlisted men, one brigadier-general, commandant, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, twenty captains, thirty first and thirty second lieutenants. During the war the corps was, by order of the President, increased to thirty-five hundred enlisted men, but has since been reduced to twenty-five hundred. This reduction, which is the strength fixed by law, was made by order of the Secretary of the Navy with a view to meet the requirements of a bill for the reduction of the Marine Corps, and now pending in the Naval committee of the House of Representatives, it having passed the Senate. This bill has been acted upon by the Naval Committees of both the House and Senate, and by them considered as determining the proper and necessary strength of the Marine Corps, and now stands awaiting the action of the House.

When it is considered that there are eleven naval stations, including headquarters, six squadrons, five receiving ships, with several magazines and hospitals, all to be guarded by marines, it surely cannot appear that the present strength of this small corps is greater than is necessary and absolutely required. There is scarcely a day passes that there are not applications for more marines by the commanding officers of the different navy-yards and Government ships afloat.

The number of marines at this time employed at the above number of shore stations is about what is proposed by Mr. Washburne's bill for the whole corps, and it is not more than is absolutely required, as is shown by the frequent applications of the commanders of the different stations for more men; the rest of the present strength of the corps being employed on board the different vessels afloat, so that, if the proposed reduction takes place, we must withdraw entirely the marines from on board our men-of-war in order to supply, as far as possible, the guards for the navy-yards, or else we must withdraw them from the navy-yards to supply guards for sea. In neither case would it be economy.

There must of necessity be some protection provided for the safety of the vast amount of public property stored and manufactured at the different stations. The want of a sufficient number of marines as guards is supplied by citizen watchmen. The whole expense of an enlisted man to the Government is thirty-one dollars and a half per month; that of a watchman from seventy to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. It requires three enlisted men to keep up the post of sentry each day. It requires two watchmen to do the same duty, thus requiring two-thirds the number of watchmen to guard a navy-yard that it does marines. When I say \$31 50 for an enlisted man, it covers the total expense per month, including clothing, subsistence, etc. I make no comparison as to efficiency. Whether a citizen who is entirely irresponsible—except for neglect of duty he may lose his situation—would be a better or as good a guard for public property as an armed sentinel, I leave you to judge. Should the marine be substituted, as will have to be done, for duty in the navy-yards by watchmen, this comparison in the difference of expense—and which is the fact—hardly shows that it would be economy to take away the marines.

In making out the complement of men for a ship there are a certain proportion of seamen, of ordinary seamen, and of landsmen. In the duties on board ship marines are included as a part of the number of landsmen, and do perform the duties of landsmen; and in the event of a withdrawal of the marines you not only take away so many landsmen, but deprive the ship of a guard of well-disciplined soldiers, whose places must be supplied, as the complement of a ship is not more than is necessary to sail and work her. Now, as both landsmen and marines get the same amount of pay per month, there is little gained by the reduction.

I have thus far said nothing about the efficiency of marines as a guard. I have but to call the attention of any one to the already recorded opinions of nearly every prominent officer in the Navy to show in what estimation marines are held, and the value set upon a well-disciplined guard of marines on board ship.

In regard to the proposed manner of reducing the officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps, I feel that the injustice of such a method cannot fail to present itself to any one who may see the bill. The latest appointment stands as good a chance of remaining an officer as he that has given all the best years of his life to the service. The sergeant that has served six, eight, or ten enlistments receives no more consideration than the sergeant made yesterday. It takes the man who has nearly run his race in life and obliges him to take an even start in business life with the young man of twenty. The prospect of business life at all would be but slim for a majority of those drawing blanks, as I am sure no one will accuse him who entered the service without a fortune of having amassed one from his pay as an offi-

cer, however long he may have been one and whatsoever may be his rank.

REGULAR BRIGADE, FOURTEENTH CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the year 1863, a considerable sum of money was raised by the officers and men of the Regular brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, for the purpose of building a monument to the memory of the officers and men of the brigade who fell in the battle of Stone River. Since the money was raised, nothing has been done toward building the monument. The money was well invested by the treasurer, and still remains on interest; and it would seem that immediate steps should be taken toward carrying into effect the object for which the money was contributed.

The men and several of the officers of the brigade who fell in that battle were buried beneath a well-selected spot near Murfreesboro', Tennessee; but there is a serious objection to erecting the monument there. The people there, to say the least, would take no friendly interest in it, nor be likely to look to its care and preservation. It appears to your correspondent that as the monument is to be built to the memory of brave men who died in the cause of their country, it would be more satisfactory that it should be erected among the friends of the heroes, and where that cause is respected for which they fell. It would be about as appropriate to build a monument in Mexico to the memory of the heroes who fell during the war with that country, and were buried there, as to build the monument at Murfreesboro, in a country that was hostile, and whose inhabitants still mourn the "lost cause."

Inasmuch as many of the men were from Ohio, and Columbus for a long time was the headquarters of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Infantry, it would be appropriate to erect the monument there. It is believed if the committee would apply either to the Legislature of the State of Ohio or to the authorities of the City of Columbus for a site, immediate response would be made, and a suitable spot set apart for the sacred memorial.

Let some steps be at once taken toward carrying out the design for which the money was subscribed, and commemorating the sacrifices of the men belonging to the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Infantry and Guenther's Battery, who fell in the battle of Stone River.

SHOULD WE ASK FOR MORE PAY?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A great many letters have from time to time appeared in your paper, urging the "Officers of the Army" to use all their influence upon their friends and upon Congress, for the purpose of securing an increase of their pay. It seems to me, admitting the fact that the present rate of pay in currency of officers of the lower grades is insufficient and quite disproportionate to that of those of the higher grades, that the present time is the very worst that could be selected to advance this object. Would it not be much better, when economy and even a reduction of the Army are the topics of common conversation, to join heart and soul in insisting on the greatest carefulness in the expenditure of the public moneys, and urging as early a return to specie payment as is deemed expedient, that the dollar in paper paid as salary may be made as productive as the gold dollar? In this way, though the time may perhaps be distant and the increase in the value of the currency quite gradual, yet a real increase of pay will be accomplished in the end, an increase, which, compared with the present rate, will prove to be as great as the most hopeful Army officer could at any time expect to receive from Congressional enactment.

A clamor from the Army for more pay will be promptly re-echoed by every branch of the governmental service. If the increase be granted the one, it should in equity be given to all, the result of which will be a great increase of expenditure by the Government, and a corresponding depreciation of the currency. In the end the increase granted will prove less in actual value than anticipated, and the happy day, for which we should one and all long, when specie payments are to be resumed, will be indefinitely postponed.

To curtail the expenses of one branch of the service, and to be generous, even to extravagance, with another, is manifestly unfair. The reported utterance of the President elect, "The Government must be just before it can afford to be generous," indicates a similar sentiment. To secure the justice spoken of, economy must be practised. This, affecting all parties alike, will not leave the Army officer to suffer alone. The prospect of the early equality of paper money to gold, will serve to lighten the woe of being for awhile longer compelled to live on the present rate of pay. When this is accomplished, and the Government can afford to be generous, let every one ask the needed increase, and if we be in the future as we have been in the past, good and faithful servants of the great Republic, our demand will be heeded.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

RIDING GOVERNMENT HORSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Ever since the promulgation of General Orders No. 88, 1867, forbidding Government horses should be ridden, I have been tempted several times to give you my valuable views on the subject, and have only been restrained by press of other duties. Now, however, that the "winter of our discontent" has fairly set in, "our bruised arms" not hung up as monuments exactly, but because it is too cold and the snow is too deep for drilling, (not that any drilling would be done if it were warmer, for, like most other frontier posts, ours is still unfinished, and three-fourths of our men are under the Quartermaster's orders). Now that we have nothing particular to do, I come to the subject of "mounting barbed steeds," save the mark.

Now, my dear sir, we are informed that this herd of cayuse, broncho, scrub and plug of low degree was sent to this post that we may be prepared to repel the incursion of the murderous red-skin, or to pursue him when he has made a foray on the flocks and herds of peaceful settlers, and said pursuits frequently cover a distance of fifty or sixty miles on a rough mountainous country, and you can imagine the state of fitness for such exercise an officer must be in, that is only allowed to ride on such occasions, and the thrill of delight that one experiences when he receives such a detail, as well as the feeling of not exactly beatitude he possesses for some days thereafter.

My own opinion, joking apart, is that the interests of the service would be more effectually subserved by giving to the Post Commander of such frontier posts, where government horses are kept for the purpose of mounting infantry, the authority to allow officers the occasional use of horses, for the purpose of exercise, and inuring them to fatigue incident to the pursuit of Indians. Of course he would exercise discretion in the matter, and if he found the privilege abused, could curtail it, but as the order now stands he has no option but to keep both horses and riders unacquainted with each other till the moment arrives when previous knowledge of that kind is not only advisable but necessary, and the failure of so many pursuits of Indians is no doubt attributable to the fact that officers, men and horses are soft from want of exercise and mutual acquaintance.

If this suggestion of mine is deemed inadvisable, there is another plan by which most of the evils cited might be remedied, which is this:

Allow each infantry officer at frontier posts to keep a private horse, the Government furnishing forage therefor. This would allow officers an opportunity of obtaining healthful exercise, accustom them to take long rides without fatigue or chafing, and would enable them to work off a good deal of the superfluous animal energy, which now, for want of vent, too frequently is expended on alcoholic stimulants, cards and petty quarrels.

MASCHERO.

FORT OLIVER JONES, Dec. 29, 1868.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a meeting of Commandery, No. 1 of the State of New York, held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, January 6th, the following candidates for membership were elected: For the first class—Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. Navy, commanding South Atlantic Squadron; Commander Edward Barrett, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. steamer, *Quinneburg*; Major-General H. W. Slocum, late U. S. Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Commander Charles H. Eldredge, paymaster U. S. Navy, No. 102 W. Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brevet Major Adolphus W. H. Gill, late captain Fourteenth New York State Militia, Brooklyn, N. Y. For the third class—Brigadier-General Franklin Townsend, adjutant-general of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Parker House, School street, on Tuesday evening, January 5, 1869, at half-past seven o'clock, the following-named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for and elected companions of the first class: First Lieutenant Joseph Tucker, late Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Lenox, Mass.; First Lieutenant William S. Bond, late Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Boston; First Lieutenant Alfred Winsor, Jr., late Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Boston; Captain George W. Baldwin, late assistant adjutant-general on staff of Major-General Charles Devens, Jr., Boston; Second Lieutenant John Parkinson, late Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Boston; Brevet Major George F. McKay, late captain Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Boston; Brevet Colonel Edward P. Nettleton, late lieutenant-colonel Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Boston; Brevet Major-General Adin B. Underwood, late brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, Boston; Brevet Major-General Joseph R. Hawley, late brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, Hartford, Conn.; Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, late Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Hartford, Conn.; Captain Geo. B. Lombard, late Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Boston. Of the third class: Edward W. Kinsley, Esq., Boston.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, held at the Quarters, No. 1,103 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, January 6th, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership were balloted for and duly elected companions of the order: Of the first class—Brevet Major W. P. Wilson, U. S. Army, captain Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, brevet lieutenant colonel of Volunteers, headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic; First Lieutenant Augustus W. Corlies, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, late lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers, Huntsville, Alabama; Major Charles E. Goddard, M. D., surgeon U. S. Army, Fort Stephenson, Dakota Territory; Captain John Hartley, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, brevet major of Volunteers, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory; Captain Charles W. Miner, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, late captain of Volunteers, headquarters Department of Dakota; First Lieutenant James H. Spencer, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, late captain of Volunteers, Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory; First Lieutenant Philip H. Ellis, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, late first lieutenant of Volunteers, Fort Buford, Dakota Territory; Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth U. S. Infantry, Fort Wallacs, Kansas; Brevet Major George B. Rodney, U. S. Army, first lieutenant of Fourth U. S. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Virginia; Lieutenant-Commander George B. White, U. S. Navy, League Island Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Master Benjamin Long Edes, U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer *Potomac*, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Ensign William C. Gibson, U. S. N., U. S. steamer *Potomac*, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Schayer, U. S. Volunteers, late captain Third Veteran Reserve Corps, Washington City, D. C.

FORT YUMA.

J. ROSS BROWNE, our present Minister to China, has just published a work entitled "Adventures in the Apache Country," in which he has the following description of a character and a locality familiar to many Army officers:

A little beyond we reached headquarters and rancho of Don Diego Jaeger—the famous pioneer of Fort Yuma, without whom that military establishment could no more have existed up to the present day than without light or air, fire, water, or frijoles. A German by birth, a frontiersman by instinct, Don Diego abandoned the haunts of civilization fourteen years ago and settled here among the savages. Many a hard rub has he had for his life during the years of trouble with the Yumas. Industry, energy, and perseverance prevailed over all difficulties; and in time prosperity rewarded his trials. Who, for the last dozen years or more, has ferried the military and the public across the Colorado? Don Diego. Who has clothed the naked and fed the hungry of this howling wilderness during all that time? Don Diego. Who has kept the military arm of the Government from becoming paralyzed for lack of beef, pork, frijoles, and forage; supplied the roads with sustenance for man and beast; kept needy officers and thriftless men in funds? Who but Don Diego? When the burning suns of the Colorado wilted every other man down to a state of inanition, who was it that always remained fresh and vigorous, and brimful of enterprise? The irresistible, the irresistible Don Diego! I say irresistibly advisedly; for his only fault has been an overruling devotion to the fair sex, upon whom he has squandered his money even as the prodigal of old. But he is now the happy husband of a charming Sonoran lady, Donna Cloena, whose fascinations have at length subdued his erratic heart, and his children are even as the apples of his eyes. Rich in experience, rich in ranches, rich in silver mines, rich in family—long live Don Diego!

I was not disappointed in my first impressions of Fort Yuma. Weird and barren as the adjacent country is, it is not destitute of compensating beauties. The banks of the river for many miles below are fringed with groves of mesquit and cotton-wood; above the junction of the Gila and the Colorado an extensive alluvial valley, clothed with willow, cotton-wood, mesquit, and arrowweed, stretches far off to the foot-hills of Castle Dome; and toward the great desert a rugged range of mountains, over which rises in solitary majesty the "Chimney Peak," forms the background. An atmosphere of wonderful richness and brilliancy covers the scene like a gorgeous canopy of prismatic colors, and the vision is lost in the immensity of the distances. The fort stands on an elevated bluff, commanding the adjacent country for many miles around, and presents an exceedingly picturesque view, with its neat quarters, store-houses, and winding roads.

The climate in winter is finer than that of Italy. It would scarcely be possible to suggest an improvement. I never experienced such exquisite Christmas weather as we enjoyed during our sojourn. Perhaps fastidious people might object to the temperature in summer, when the rays of the sun attain their maximum force, and the hot winds sweep in from the desert. It is said that a wicked soldier died here, and was consigned to the fiery regions below for his manifold sins; but unable to stand the rigors of the climate, sent back for his blankets. I have even heard complaint made that the thermometer failed to show the true heat because the mercury dried up. Everything dries; wagons dry; men dry; chickens dry; there is no juice left in anything, living or dead, by the close of summer. Officers and soldiers are supposed to walk about creaking; mules, it is said, can only bray at midnight; and I have heard it hinted that the carcasses of cattle rattle inside their hides, and that snakes find a difficulty in bending their bodies, and horned frogs die of apoplexy. Chickens hatched at this season, as old Fort Yumers say, come out of the shell ready cooked; bacon is eaten with a spoon; and butter must stand an hour in the sun before the flies become dry enough for use. The Indians sit in the river with fresh mud on their heads, and by dint of constant dipping and sprinkling manage to keep from roasting, though they usually come out parboiled. Strangers coming suddenly upon a group squatted in water up to their necks, with their mud-covered heads glistening in the sun, frequently mistake them for seals. Their usual mode of travelling down the river is astride of a log—their heads only being visible. It is enough to make a man stare with amazement to see a group of mud-balls floating on the current of a hot day, laughing and talking to each other as if it was the finest fun in the world. I have never tried this mode of locomotion; have an idea it must be delightful in such a glowing summer climate.

The Colorado was lower than any of the residents at Fort Yuma had ever before known it. It could scarcely fall any lower without going entirely through its own bottom. A more capricious river does not exist. Formerly it ran through the desert to the north-west, but for some reason or other it changed its course, and now it runs about three feet above the level of the desert. As a navigable stream it possesses some advantages during the dry season; boats can seldom sink in it; and for the matter of channels it has an unusual variety. The main channel shifts so often that the most skillful pilot always knows where it is not to be found by pursuing the course of his last trip. The little steamer which plies between the fort and the mouth of the river, distant one hundred miles, could not make the round trip in less than two weeks, owing to shoals and shifting bars. Up to La Pas and Fort Mojave the navigation was still worse. Twenty or thirty days up and down was considered a fair trip. The miners in that region were suffering for supplies, though six hundred tons of freight lay at the embarkadero awaiting transportation. I mention this as a hint to the delegate soon to be elected to Congress from Arizona. If he can prevail upon that liberal body to grant half a million dollars toward plug-

ging up or caulking the bottom of the river so that it won't leak, or procuring rain by joint resolution, he will forever after merit the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTY AT YANGCHOW.

In regard to the present English difficulty with the Chinese the *London Morning Star* says:

Mr. Dilke, the member for Chelsea, has rendered a public service by calling attention to certain facts connected with the latest Chinese difficulty, which, but for him, might possibly have remained unknown. It appears that the right of inland residence is in no treaty secured to British subjects, or to the subjects of any power, in an absolute and unrestricted sense. The twelfth article of the English treaty of 1858, provides that "British subjects, whether at the forts or at other places, desiring to build houses, churches, etc., shall make their agreement without exaction." It must be admitted that there is a vagueness about the words in italics which was eminently calculated to open the door for future misunderstandings, but happily, England and the United States were then represented at the Court of Peking, by two gentlemen who were determined to act fairly toward the Chinese, and whose own mutual relations were marred to no ignominious spirit of rivalry. Sir Frederick Bruce and Mr. Burlingame both agreed that the words "at other places" were merely intended to include the port cities, the word "ports" in the treaties only signifying the quay or piece of land on which the foreign residents lived or carried on their business. Mr. Burlingame, in a dispatch to Mr. Seward, gave precisely this explanation of the treaty; and the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia and France approved of the view which he took that the right of residence was limited to the treaty ports. Moreover Sir Rutherford Alcock, by recently asking that this right should be embodied in the new treaty which is now being negotiated (a suggestion which, it is said, he has since withdrawn) virtually admitted that the convention at Tien-tsin could only fairly bear the construction his predecessor put upon it. The right of residence—that is, the right of a settled habitation in one place—is wholly distinct from the right of travelling and preaching, which is secured to the bearers of passports, but which should be only exercised with the greatest discretion and on the sole responsibility of the missionaries who feel themselves called upon to undertake an apostolic mission in an apostolic spirit. We pass over a fraudulent interpolation in one copy of the French treaty of 1858 because the fact appears so notorious that no improper use could be made of it as against the Chinese.

The "co-operative" policy initiated by Sir Frederick Bruce, and consistently acted upon by that able minister and his American colleague, Mr. Burlingame, had for its object the consistent application to China of the principles of international law. The Peking Government was to be dealt with like any civilized government. It was to be invested with responsibility, and if there arose any local question of dispute it was to be referred to Peking, and not to be decided by the armed intervention of consuls. Mr. Dilke, in his interesting statement of facts, quotes the language of Sir Frederick Bruce with reference to the seizure of the *Pearl*. Addressing the Consul, who was responsible for that proceeding, he said: "Whether the Chinese authorities were right or not in claiming to confiscate the vessel, the course you adopted is utterly indefensible. You have taken upon yourself to solve by what is virtually an act of war a question which the Chinese offered to refer to Peking. You have placed me in the dilemma of weakening consular authority by disavowing your acts, or of attempting to justify what is both unjustifiable in principle and inconsistent with the scope and end of the language I have held to the imperial government on the relations established between the two countries by the presence of a minister at Peking." Nothing can be clearer than the terms of this dispatch. Prince Kung thoroughly understands the position of the Government of which he is the leading member, and in a dispatch which relates to some unauthorized acts of a warlike character committed by an American officer at Yangchow in 1866, he insists that serious matters should not be settled by consuls or naval commanders, but be reported by their respective officials, both Chinese and foreign, to their superiors at Peking. Mr. Seward, to whom the conduct of the American officer was referred, gave the most specific instructions with a view to prevent a repetition of similar illegalities: "Every grievance or wrong committed or permitted by the Chinese local authorities, which is sufficiently grave to become the subject of threats or demonstrations of force, is sufficiently serious to be made the subject of an earnest representation to the Chinese Government. No such threats or demonstrations ought to be made without definitive instructions proceeding either from the legation in China, or from this department." It does not appear that in the present dispute the Chinese Government was at all recognized by the British Ambassador. A provincial viceroy was dealt with as a principal. A British fleet was dispatched to Nankin to enforce terms which had been partially conceded by the local authorities. In a word, resort was had to the old bad system which has cost this country millions of treasure and many dark stains upon her reputation.

In the course of the debate in the United States Senate on what is known as the Sue Murphy claim, the discussion of which involves the whole question of allowing the loyalists of the South compensation for private property taken or injured during the war, Senator Wilson said that two years ago, upon the assumption that whatever might be the legal position of the loyal people of the South, Congress would deal with them justly. The Military Committee recommend the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the claims of loyalists in the States lately in rebellion. No action had been taken upon that recommendation, but 20,176 such claims, amounting to \$10,020,000, had been filed in the Quartermaster's Department. A

portion of them had been passed upon and claims to the amount of \$533,313 had been allowed, with a reduction upon those allowed of \$140,000. One thousand five hundred and seventy-four claims, amounting to \$2,654,000, had been rejected, and claims to the amount of \$6,000,000 were still pending. In the Commissary Department there had been made 5,386 claims, amounting to \$2,918,000, of which 845, amounting to \$249,000, had been allowed, and 8,545 claims, amounting to \$2,488,000, disallowed, so that the proportion of the claims allowed was very small, and he had been told by the officers that a great number were fraudulent and had to be carefully examined in order to be detected. From these figures, which he thought included nearly all the claims that could be made by the people of the South, they were satisfied that the amount of claims that would be made, including claims like Miss Murphy, had been greatly overestimated, and probably would not exceed \$10,000,000 or 12,000,000 in all.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

AN ordinary tourist in England, living at his hotel in the wealthy quarter of London, or visiting at the country seats of the nobility and gentry, sees nothing of the maladies and perils of English society. At one extreme of that society is colossal, almost fabulous wealth—fortunes, the amount of which surpasses the powers of enjoyment of any ten or any hundred human beings. At the other extreme is a mass of poverty and suffering, daily increasing, and as unparalleled in its magnitude as the wealth. While a Marquis of Westminster, a Lord Derby, or a Lord Overstone is drawing his million or two millions of dollars a year, eleven hundred thousand persons are nominally living in a state of penal pauperism; several millions more, in fact the whole peasant population, are always in sight of the same state; and if a peasant lives to old age, the workhouse or out-door relief, administered under penal conditions, is not only his ordinary, but almost certain doom. Close to the palaces of Belgrave square and the sumptuous club-houses of Pall Mall lie tracts seldom visited by the stranger, but equal in extent to cities, which are the teeming abodes of ignorance, filth, and destitution.

The other great cities of England exhibit a similar spectacle. In what condition, both in point of material comfort and of civilization, the mass of the Irish people are, no American needs to be told. Vagrants and mendicants, who are frequently also thieves, abound upon the public ways; and in the metropolis the criminal part of the population has grown so strong, and so conscious of its own strength, that the police begin to cower, and outrage stalks the streets with impunity at midday. Close to the centre of civilization lie hordes of barbarians who know no law but force, to whom Government is simply repressive, and whose uprising, if it ever in a special season of suffering or excitement should occur, would be as fearful as the invasion of an Attila. The artisans of the manufacturing districts stand of course on a very different level, and are much more a law to themselves; but the state religion has wholly failed to reach them, and the ascendancy of the social over the selfish and sensual impulses in their character rests on a precarious foundation.

The land of the nation, the distribution of which is the strongest guarantee for the loyalty of the people and the stability of the social fabric, is being rapidly engrossed by a small number of great proprietors; the independent yeomanry, once the sinews of English strength and the pillars of English order and legality, have entirely disappeared; and the nation will soon be a tenant at will on its own soil. Pedantic economists in England tell you, with perfect complacency, that these things are the natural result of certain economical causes. A physical malady is the natural result of certain physical causes, but, if neglected, it may be death. All thoughtful Englishmen are beginning to be sensible of these things, and to desire, on social grounds, and entirely apart from any merely theoretical preference for democratic institutions, a government national enough and strong enough to grapple with the peril in the interest of the whole community, and to divert the public resources and energies from waste and folly, from Caffir wars, Canadian fortifications, and Abyssinian expeditions to the real and pressing needs of a suffering and imperilled nation. [Goldwin Smith, in the "North American Review" for January].

A NEW breech-loader, the invention of a New Yorker, was recently tried at Springfield Arsenal before a party of gentlemen interested in fire-arms. A local paper says of the invention:

"It introduces a new principle in weapons of this kind, and is said by experts to comprise their excellencies and to overcome many of their disadvantages. The essential feature of the new gun is in the mechanism of the lock, which entirely does away with the old-fashioned lock or hammer, and substitutes in its place an ingenious yet simple contrivance which fixes the cartridge and discharges the shell from its chamber with great rapidity and absolute certainty. This 'unit lock,' as it is called, is in one piece, and has no complicated screws or machinery liable to get out of order or embarrass the operator. There are, besides, other important features, such as a graded raised sight, fitted upon ratchets, which would seem to increase the general efficiency of the arm. This invention was perfected the present year; but it has already been tested by the Prussian, Belgian, and Austrian Governments, and the official reports of these trials speak in high terms of the new breech-loader, as do also those at the armory here who have seen and examined it. The trial yesterday was generally satisfactory. With the Remington cartridge accurate shots were made at 200, 500, and 700 yards distant, and in quick firing ten shots were discharged in twenty seconds and twenty shots in fifty-two seconds. The inventor claims that twenty-five shots can be fired in a minute with more than ordinary accuracy."

FOREIGN MILITARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE Austro-Hungarian official *Army Gazette* contains the promulgation of the sanctioned laws respecting the military service and the organization of the Army, as adopted by the Hungarian Diet and the Cis-Leithan Reichsrath, in both the Hungarian and German languages, preceded by a publication formula signed by the Emperor Francis Joseph and all the Cis-Leithan Ministers.

THE *Moniteur* publishes a long series of military appointments in the Legion of Honor, conferred on New Year's Day. General D'Aurelle de Paladines is raised to the dignity of Grand-Cross, and General D'Exéa to that of Grand-Officer. Twelve promotions are made to the rank of commander, and forty-three to that of officer: 347 nominations of Knight are made, and 709 military medals are conferred on sub-officers and soldiers. The official organ prints all the names of the fortunate recipients, and it should be remembered that the Legion of Honor, when granted to a soldier, means pension as well as decoration.

THE English Ordnance Committee have recently tested a breech-loading rifle, invented by a Mr. Newark, of Coventry. It is on what is known as the block system, which opens, as in the Snider, (to which in a certain extent it bears some resemblance,) from left to right, and the ignition of the cartridge is effected by a direct action-striker, working through the breech-block, and operated on by a piston, which effectually locks down the breech-block in position during the discharge, this piston receiving its motion from a lever-arm, or cam, attached to the tumbler of the lock. A lever in the position of the hammer of an ordinary lock serves to denote the position of the arm or cam. The gun passed a very satisfactory test, being fired with damaged cartridges, and with the breech mechanism filled with fine sand, but without fouling in the least.

It is not at all surprising that Captain Ericsson's solar engine, of which we gave a description a few weeks ago and which has naturally excited an extraordinary interest in the scientific world, has found an imitator in France. Professor Mouchot has constructed a solar engine which, it is reported, has been shown in successful operation before the Emperor. In this engine, the recipient of the heat is a metallic vessel the surface of which is blackened, and which rests on sand, brick, or other incombustible non-conductor, and is covered by a glass case. The vessel is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and the rays which fall upon a reflecting mirror placed behind it are also made to converge upon the metallic surface, when the vessel, being filled with air, water, or some other fluid which by its expansion will generate power, it follows that power is produced by such expansion, as in a steam or air engine, only that no coal is required.

OUR London military contemporary informs us that the Admiralty are alarmed at the "explosion" of a Fraser gun at Woolwich. It says that they have been in communication with the war office expressing their apprehensions on the subject of the large forgings in vogue at the Royal Gun Factories, though they have not gone so far as to repudiate the Fraser guns altogether. Indeed, eight 10-inch guns have just been put on board the *Heracles*. The Woolwich gun is no longer made with a coil breech-piece, one large coil being substituted for the original make in the breech, and something very like Major Palliser's idea being worked upon. "We can only regret," adds the *Gazette*, "that the ideal of a good gun seems as far off as ever—meaning by a 'good,' one which can really be relied on with perfect security. The ordnance select committee have, at all events, discovered that a vent in the service position in a gun puts a far severer strain on the piece (and, we presume, exercises a corresponding influence on the projectile) than a vent in the rear."

FOREIGN papers report that a company has been formed at St. Petersburg for the introduction of steam for the traction of pleasure trains on ice. It is proposed to employ locomotives like those on the railways, of about 25 or 30 horse-power, with this single difference—that the wheel ties are to be channelled in order to make them bite upon the ice without sensibly injuring it. The slipping of the wheels being avoided, a snow-plough attached in front of the train, it is believed that it will be found practicable to make long journeys into Finland, Lapland, and some of the islands blocked up in winter by the ice. The plan is well supported, and it is thought that such means of communication may give life to countries which are now shut out from intercourse with other parts during the whole winter. The carriages, of course, are to be very comfortably heated, and the trains are to be provided not only with all the necessities, but all the conveniences of life, including sleeping carriages, restaurants, and buffets; a carriage for games of various kinds, a reading saloon, and a concert room.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

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THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE winter's campaign against the Indians has at length ended. Whatever other operations are conducted before the opening of spring will be only such as may be necessitated by casual acts of hostility; and even of these, none of importance are to be expected.

Taking the campaign as a whole, it has been eminently successful. Somewhat experimental at the start, it has demonstrated the soundness of the theory of winter campaigning against the Indians by its great success. The old method was to organize operations in winter, begin them in summer, and end them with winter again; its constant failure proved its inefficiency for the purposes required. Mounted on fleet ponies, with forage abundant for thousands of miles around under their very feet, with no need of shelter or fuel, with no need even of packed food or clothing, the Indian asked no better fun than a so-called "war" in summer, where pickings and stealings were plenty, scalps easy to take, pursuit and punishment nearly impossible. But, when it came to the snow season, attacked in the southerly winter quarters, whither he had betaken himself for food and fuel, and shelter and water—in the protecting woods or on the bottom lands of such streams as the Washita—he found fighting quite a different thing. The attack on Indian villages implied pitched battle—the only thing our troops demanded and which the Indian in summer successfully avoided. Or, if he preferred flight to fight, that meant the destruction of his home, of his stores of dried buffalo meat, of forage, of clothing, of fuel, and wandering at random into the bleak Plains, exposed to the biting storms of winter.

The issue of the present campaign has abundantly demonstrated all this; and in so doing it has also indicated the correctness of the "Army policy," as opposed to the "Bureau policy." The hostilities of the year were formally inaugurated by the Indians, in their famous raids on Solomon and Saline Creeks, with the plunder and massacre there committed. Though search and pursuit were at once started, Generals SHERMAN and SHERIDAN did not trust to these futile measures for vengeance. The real blow was reserved for the dead of winter; and, all autumn long, preparations for the campaign were made. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches were the tribes principally engaged in the outrages. Carefully studying the probable place of hibernation of the

bands that committed the outrages, these latter were made the objective of the campaign.

The results of this campaign are known. Forsyth's gallant fight on the headwaters of the Republican, CUSTER's extermination of BLACK KETTLE's band, and EVANS's capture of the Comanche village have been the three main events; and around them are clustered such minor incidents as the killing of ROMAN NOSE, a prominent hostile chief, by the forces under General CARR, the capture of SATANTA, and so forth.

These brisk movements had their expected effect. General CUSTER's fight brought the Indians flocking from all quarters to Fort Cobb, where General HAZEN was in command, and claiming protection from the Government. Not only did all the neighboring friendly Indians assemble—the Caddoes, Wichetows, and some bands of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches—but hostile bands betook themselves thither. In New Mexico many Comanche lodges offered to surrender; but, they, too, were compelled to betake themselves to Fort Cobb. Finally, a week after Colonel EVANS's destruction of the Comanche village on Christmas Day, a delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, to the number of twenty-one, arrived at Fort Cobb on foot, suing for peace and asking for no terms. They reported their tribes as mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs eaten up, and no buffalo to be had. Thus, with the going out of the year substantially ended the campaign.

The consummate skill that has marked this campaign is apparent. It only remains to add that the reports regarding its conduct circulated by the "Indian ring" and its allies were as false as malicious. A great outcry of indignation was raised over the battle on the Washita. BLACK KETTLE was an "honest Indian;" his band were friendly; his camp was on the reservation at the time of attack; they had done nothing wrong, and were made the subject of a CHIVINGTON massacre. General SHERIDAN sets the seal of falsehood on all these stories. The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb, while the battle took place one hundred and twenty miles up the river. He adds:

The young men of this band commenced the war. I caught their names. Some of BLACK KETTLE's band were out depredating at Fort Dodge, when the village was wiped out, the mules taken from the trains and carried off. Our murdered carriers' photographs stolen from the scene of outrages on the Solomon and Saline River were found in their captured camp, and in addition I have their own illustrated history, found in the captured camp, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged—the trains attacked, the hayng parties attacked about Fort Wallace, the women, citizens and soldiers killed.

In fine, we have here an example of a campaign carried out, for once, by the Army, without the interference of civilian agents, who, however, have hinted or predicted failure from the start. Having thus given a good blow to the Indians, the work of pacification will be found less difficult. They have already found out that the fighting is henceforth to be done to suit us, and not to suit them. It now remains to insist strongly on the principle of the reservation as the fundamental one in our new Indian policy, and to give the Army complete control over the Indians, in order to carry out that plan. To do this, however, one thing is needful, namely, the out-and-out transfer of the Indian Bureau. Instead, therefore, of tinkering with compromise resolutions and half-way plans, we call upon the Senate to pass the House bill for restoring Indian affairs to the War Department.

THE death of Mr. JAMES CHALMERS, the inventor of the famous Chalmers Target (he died in London on the 26th of December), draws attention to his efforts in behalf of a railway between England and France, and his early and scarcely considered project for its construction. His plan he first devised in 1861. Since that time, and during the last year especially, the general project has been actively discussed and several other plans have been proposed. Mr. CHALMERS's plan was, in brief, to have a tube of boiler plate iron, lined with brick, laid on the bottom of the sea, with ventilating towers at intervals. The other plans now under consideration are the ferry scheme, the tunnel scheme, and the Anglo-French railway bridge of Monsieur BOUTET. The *Engineer* tells us that the

last, though supposed to be abandoned, has been revived, and it is reported is approved by the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON. It hears that "it has been pronounced feasible and suitable by the highest engineering authorities of France, and warmly advocated by several of the leading men of the profession in England, who, moreover, have largely subscribed to the sum of money raised to construct the model now being built in Calais to test the system of bridge building invented by the originator." The *Engineer* for its part, however, thinks this all but incredible. The tunnel plan is, in its general outlines, well understood. The ferry plan is that of Mr. FOWLER. The following from the *Engineer* explains this project, with its modifications since first proposed:

The main feature of the scheme is the same, although the position of the works has been altered to suit the objections brought against the designs of 1865 and 1867. By the plan of 1865 it was proposed to construct a water station on the eastern or harbor side of the Admiralty pier at Dover, the station in that case was to be formed by increasing the width of the pier at the northern or land end, and building a second pier sixty feet wide, so as to leave a space of eighty feet between them, into which fitted the ferry boats; at the end of the station it was proposed to place a lift two hundred feet in length, raised and lowered by hydraulic machinery, by means of which the whole train was to be dropped from the level of the rails to that of the deck of the vessel, and then passed on to the line of rails which ran from stem to stern. The vessels designed by Mr. Scott Russell were four hundred and ten feet long by seventy-five feet wide over the sponsons, with a breadth of beam of forty-one feet seven inches, and drew, when loaded, twelve feet of water. This bill was withdrawn, and the same fate was shared by the one of 1867, which sought powers to make the station within the tidal harbor, with lifts, etc., as before, and to erect a joint station for the use of the London, Chatham and Dover, and the South-Eastern Railways. The plans of this year are laid out to overcome, as it is thought, the objectionable interference with the harbor and the Admiralty pier. The works are proposed to be placed on the west side of the pier, and consist of a harbor of about one thousand five hundred feet long by five hundred feet wide, inclosed by a pier forty feet wide on the south side, and the Admiralty pier on the east. From the termination of the pier a sea wall is to be constructed to the Shakespeare tunnel on the embankment. Within this the railway junction, platforms, stations, and goods sidings are placed. The level of the embankment, and that of the pier is eight feet above high-water ordinary spring tides. The harbor is to be dredged out so as to have a depth of fourteen feet below low-water, and is to be furnished with a graving dock for the reception of the boats; this is to be five hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, and have a depth of twenty-one feet of water over the sills at spring tides. The estimate for the works at Dover is £500,000, exclusive of the boats, which will cost about £120,000 each. These, as last designed, are to be four hundred and fifty feet long by eighty-five feet wide, draw twelve feet of water, and to be fitted with a line of rails from end to end with platforms, cabins, saloons, etc., on either side.

The cost of Mr. FOWLER's ferry is estimated at a million and a half in pounds, to nine millions for the tunnel, so that it gains favor on account of its cheapness. The idea of a better means of communication between England and France seems, however, to need a good deal more discussion before it is likely to be realized. It is plain that it would be very desirable to get rid of twenty of the most disagreeable miles of sea travel the waters of the earth impose, to save the breaking of bulk now necessary in the transportation of goods, and to gain the time the proposed plans would save, but capital still awaits an even better scheme. It is possible, and even extremely probable, however, that the present generation will see at least the beginning of the work.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *New York Times* has been opening a secret chapter in the history of the administration of Secretary STANTON, which furnishes a curious illustration of some of the peculiarities of that gentleman's management of the War Department. The narrative is introduced by a review of the particulars of the opposition aroused against General GRANT previous to the triumphant siege of Vicksburg. It then proceeds as follows:

Passing now rapidly forward, we come to the operations that filled up the autumn of 1862 and the early months of 1863—to those numerous tentatives against Vicksburg, the deeply interesting story of which has so often been told. It is well known that these attempts were, each in succession, lamentable failures. Well, again politicians, press, public and military superiors grumbled and clamored. McCLELLAND, a vain and ambitious political general, declared he was "tired of furnishing brains for the Army of the Tennessee," and was assigned to an independent command. The old rumors about GRANT's personal character were revived. He was pronounced utterly destitute of genius or energy. Even LINCOLN's limitless faith did not extend beyond "trying him a little longer." When finally he ran the gauntlet of the batteries and turned eastward to invest Vicksburg from the rear, the audacious enterprise called forth condemnation from headquarters. The kindly President afterward wrote him that he thought "he had made a mistake." It may be imagined that the dissatisfaction was not decreased by the occurrences that attended the early period of the siege. He was blamed for inaction, and it was sagely predicted that JOE JOHNSON would fall on his rear and destroy him. Then he was censured for an attack he made and failed in. Then came, toward the end of

May, another assault of the works, which was also a failure. And then there was that done at Washington which has not hitherto been known—an order was sent to General BANKS (then investing Port Hudson) directing him to go and take command of the Army from General GRANT and assume it himself.

I have said that this fact has never hitherto been publicly known. It is not only in none of the lives of General GRANT—not even in that of BADEAU, who had access to every scrap of known documentary material—but there exists not a written trace of the secret among the archives of the War Department, or of the office of the General-in-Chief.

It remains now to add a still more surprising fact—the secret of this critical passage in his life, was, until within a month, never known even to him it so closely touches, was never known to General GRANT himself!

The officer who was directed to supersede GRANT in the command of the army invading Vicksburg was, as I have already said, General BANKS. The order was an imperative one. Nevertheless General BANKS did not obey the order. He replied expostulating against it.

The considerations on which that officer based his expostulation will appear when this remarkable correspondence sees the light. This much, however may be said. He pointed out that for him to abandon his position at Port Hudson, would be to give up the key of the Mississippi; imperilling not only the tenure of New Orleans, but jeopardizing any point of vantage on that vital water-line. To this rejoinder came from Washington a renewed command to supersede GRANT, and when the impolicy of the step was again pointed out by BANKS, he was severely censured for disobedience of orders. Well, this remarkable correspondence went on and on, and bade fair to be indefinitely prolonged, when suddenly Vicksburg fell, and the military gentlemen and politicians, who at Washington had been plotting GRANT's destruction, were forced to tune their pipes in psalms and *Io Triumphs* to the laurel-crowned commander. Every scrap of paper bearing on the subject was spirited away from the archives in the Departments, while BANKS, putting the writings safely by, kept his own counsel. How it came about that a short time since the General-in-Chief got wind of this secret, and, obtaining copies of this correspondence, learned for the first time this notable episode in his career, is not for me here to tell.

WE congratulate the Naval Service on the fact that Commander Richard Lyman Law is still an officer of the Navy, in spite of the announcement of his death published in the last number of the *JOURNAL*. The deceased officer was Lyman Richard Law, who died in the City of Philadelphia, on the 11th instant. Commander Richard Lyman Law was alive at the date of the last report from the Asiatic squadron, to which he is attached, in command of the *Ashuelot*. We were misled by an obituary notice in several of the daily papers, which reported the death of Commander Law. Lyman Richard Law entered the Naval Service in 1838 as a midshipman, which rank he held until his death, having been for the last twenty years an inmate of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

THE most important event of the week in Congress is the introduction of bills for the reduction of the Army, and for the re-organization of the general officers. The first provides for the mustering out of some officers of minor grade, for the enlistment of soldiers for five years, for the abolition of drills and parades and other unnecessary work on the Sabbath, and gives privates the benefit of the provision as to time of trial, which now applies to officers. The other retains the general at the same pay, provides for lieutenant-generals at reduced pay, abolishes the grade of brigadier-general except where held by chiefs of staff of staff departments and the chief of staff of the General of the Army, and provides that in time of war brigades shall be commanded by colonels selected for merit. We shall refer to these bills more particularly another week.

The President sent to the Senate the nominations of Robert C. Buchanan and A. C. Gillem to be brigadier-generals in place of Rousseau, deceased, and Hooker, retired. It is hardly necessary to say that their chances of confirmation are very small. The recommendations of General Grant, it is understood, were in favor of Angur and Stoneman. It is said also, that the Presidential nominations were made without the approval of the Secretary of War.

Senator Grimes, it is reported, is preparing a bill to regulate the rank of medical staff officers in the Navy, which shall overcome the objectionable feature which secured the defeat of the House bill. His aim will be to frame a bill which will meet the satisfaction of the line officers in the Navy without wounding in any considerable degree the *amour propre* of the gentlemen in the medical department of the service.

The question of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, with a view of making it a separate department, has been discussed by the Senate Indian committee. They finally agreed that the Chairman should prepare a bill taking the Indian Bureau out of the Interior, and making it a separate Bureau, like the Agricultural Department. It was also agreed that there should be two general superintendents, one on the Pacific slope, and the other for the East, who shall have charge of all the other Indian agents, examine into all the affairs of the Indian Department in their respective districts, correct all abuses, etc. It was agreed that whenever any one of the tribes became involved in a war with the Government, that the tribe shall be handed

over to the War Department, to be dealt with by the military authorities.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the House recommending the passage of the bill repealing the sixty-first article of war, which provides that officers having brevets may take place in court-martial or detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the rank given to them in their brevets. The Secretary says this recommendation is concurred by General Grant.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been directed by the House to communicate all the facts, estimates, etc., connected with the building of the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

A CORRESPONDENT, describing the grand procession which recently escorted the Mikado into Jeddo, says: I have seen in New York a better turnout to attend a ward meeting. You never saw a more disgusted set than the foreign spectators, and they gave vent to their disgust in loud and strong language. A large proportion doubted even the presence of the Mikado in the procession on account of the miserable fizzle it was. The soldiers seemed to be a turnout of old invalids. They were mostly dressed in frock coats, pants and straw sandals. I said mostly dressed, for every now and again an odd-looking dress might be seen. One fellow gloried in an old United States marine's coat, U. S. buttons and all. Another fellow sported a coat with silver gilt buttons, and on the collar was M. P. F. I was at a loss to place him, not knowing whether he belonged to London or New York. The hats were of all shapes, but two companies being entirely uniform in that part of their dress. All the troops were armed with rifles—some Snyder's, some Enfield's, some Sharp's. I have ascertained positively that the Mikado was in that procession, but never was monarch attended by a scurvier, dirtier, more motley-looking crowd than was the great Emperor of Japan on his triumphal entry into Jeddo.

It may be interesting to the gentlemen who are now engaged in ferreting out adulterations by scientific analysis, to know the method by which Basile Rakowitsch, of the Russian Navy, detects the quantity of water added to spirits. Alcohol, it is known, dissolves chloroform; therefore, when a mixture of alcohol and water is shaken up with chloroform, the alcohol and chloroform unite, leaving the water separate. Mr. Rakowitsch has invented an instrument which is a graduated glass tube, into which a measured quantity of chloroform is poured, and to this is added a given quantity of the liquid to be tested; these are well mixed together, and then left to subside; the chloroform takes up the alcohol and leaves the water, which, being lighter than the chloroform, will float on the top, and the quantity of water that has been mixed with the spirit will be at once seen.

A GREAT amount of indignation has been created in the Army, especially at Fort Wadsworth, by the slanderous assertion of Bishop Whipple that "When distributing goods recently at Fort Wadsworth, the chiefs asked him to take the names of certain squaws from their lists because the wives of officers and soldiers justified their shame by example." Captain Wm. Stanley, of the Tenth Infantry, writing from that Post, pronounces this charge against the officers and soldiers at Fort Wadsworth "a base and unmitigated slander."

THE horse disease (epizootic in character,) has destroyed a good many horses belonging to the European regiments garrisoning Bangalore, India. The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras has visited the station and inspected the stables and horse-lines, but his investigation has not elicited any tangible information regarding the origin and character of the disease. But it is believed that the disease is not contagious. It has not, however, (according to the sanitary report,) arisen from any kind of defectiveness in the stables.

BREVET Major Matthew R. Marston, captain First United States Infantry, is reported to have died in New Orleans on the 14th inst. the result of injuries received in the recent disaster to the steamer *Glida*. He was appointed in the Army from Pennsylvania as a Second Lieutenant, April 26, 1861, promoted to Captain January 10, 1862, and Brevetted Major July 4, 1863.

ABOUT twenty officers who were with General George H. Thomas at Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 20, 1862, called on him recently at Willard's Hotel, Washington. The whole affair was informal but of a most interesting character. Three Ohio regiments, two from Kentucky, and one from Minnesota, and two batteries of troops engaged were represented.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 18, 1869.)

Tuesday, January 12th.

THE extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. H. McMinn, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 1, Jan. 2, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended fifteen days.

August Thieman, late brevet major and first lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board, convened at Philadelphia, Penn., by Special Orders No. 619, Nov. 27, 1865, from this office, until he entered the General Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, in compliance with Special Orders No. 351, July 21, 1866, from this office, and from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board, convened at New York City, New York, by Special Orders No. 449, Sept. 21, 1867, from this office, until he received notification of the decision of the Board in his case, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Captain S. C. Plummer, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw transportation from Brownsville, Texas, to Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months, to date from February 1, 1869, with permission to go beyond sea, and to apply for an extension of six months, is hereby granted First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, First U. S. Artillery.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon C. B. Byrne, (recently appointed), will report by letter to the commanding general and to the Medical Director Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Captain George M. Templeton, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 218, Dec. 19, 1868, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

Wednesday, January 13th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay proper of Major C. J. Whiting, Third U. S. Cavalry, First Lieutenant R. Kennicott, U. S. Army, (retired), Brevet First Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, second lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry, will be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of five thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-four cents, the money value of subsistence stores found to be deficient at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, while the former was commanding officer and the latter were acting commissaries of subsistence at that post, and for which they are responsible.

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant F. W. Thibaut, Sixth U. S. Infantry, to proceed at once to Atlanta, Georgia, and report at Headquarters Department of the South, as a witness in the case of Quartermaster Sergeant Richard Falck, Company K, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, he will return to his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Colon Auger, Second U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 222, Dec. 14, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended fifteen days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 448, Sept. 30, 1867, from this office, stopping from the pay of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Freedley, captain Third U. S. Infantry, (now colonel U. S. Army, retired), the expenses incurred by the enlistment of Private John Reath, alias John J. Bennett, Company K, Seventh U. S. Infantry, discharged on the ground of minority, is hereby revoked.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Major William L. Kellogg, captain Tenth U. S. Infantry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, from this city to Jackson, Miss., for one private horse.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days after the expiration of the extension of his leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 306, December 24, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Walker A. Newton, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding-general Fifth Military District, to make an inspection of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department in that district. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will return to his proper station. The commanding general Department of the Lakes will detail an officer from his command to perform the duties of General Bingham during his temporary absence from his station.

Thursday, January 14th.

Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 305, December 23, 1868, from this office, relieving Brevet Major Richard P. Strong, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry, from duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the Army, and directing him to proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of the South, and Paragraph 6 of Special Orders No. 310, December 30, 1868, from this office, amending the same so as to take effect January 15, 1869, is hereby revoked.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named officers, acting signal officers, are hereby relieved from duty at the office of the chief signal officer of the Army, and will each proceed with two enlisted men of the Signal detachment, with as little delay as is practicable, to the headquarters of the departments set opposite their respective names, and report to the general commanding the department for duty: The officers will receive special instructions from the chief signal officer of the Army. The Quartermaster's Department will

furnish the necessary transportation for the enlisted men. Captain F. H. Ross, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Department of the Cumberland; First Lieutenant Robert Craig, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Department of Washington; First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, First Military District; First Lieutenant William M. Wallace, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Department of the Columbia, by way of the Isthmus of Panama; Second Lieutenant N. Wolfe, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Fourth Military District; Second Lieutenant A. H. Merrill, First U. S. Artillery, Department of the East; Brevet Major Richard P. Strong, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry, Department of the South.

Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 9, January 12, 1869, from this office, is hereby revoked and the following substituted: Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Captain S. C. Plummer, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw mileage from Brownsville, Texas, to Washington, D. C.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain J. W. Summerhayes, second lieutenant Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 107, December 11, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

Paragraph 14, Special Orders No. 5, January 7, 1869, from this office, directing Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen (recently appointed), to report by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, is hereby amended so as to direct him to report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 265, November 5, 1868, from this office, stopping the pay proper of the following named officers until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-six cents, the value of subsistence stores stolen from the commissary depot at Tucson, Arizona Territory, on the night of the 24th of May, 1868, is hereby revoked: Brevet Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden, colonel Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; Captain G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major T. Ten Eyck, captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 203, August 25, 1868, from this office, amended by Special Orders No. 307, December 26, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Friday, January 15th.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until March 15, 1869, is hereby granted First Lieutenant C. H. Warrens, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles K. Winne, assistant surgeon, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the extension of leave of absence granted him by Special Orders No. 281, November 24, 1868, from this office, is, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, hereby assigned to temporary duty at Fort Niagara, New York, and will report to the commanding officer thereof accordingly.

Permission to open a trading establishment at Fort Wallace, Kansas, under the resolution of Congress entitled "A Resolution to authorize the Commanding General of the Army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts," is hereby granted Mr. John B. Leet.

Quartermaster Sergeant George T. A. Fundenberg, Company H, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report by letter to the Medical Director Department of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 43, Paragraph 13, from this office, dated January 27, 1865, as discharges from the service of the United States Captain Nathan Willard, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, to date January 21, 1865, is revoked, and he is hereby honorably mustered out instead as of the latter date.

Saturday, January 16th.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Charles J. Johnson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 14, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant J. G. Butler, Ordnance Department. This leave to be in lieu of part of the leave of absence to which he was entitled as a graduate of the Military Academy, and of which he has not taken advantage.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General G. K. Warren, major Corps of Engineers, will report in person, without delay, to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the telegraphic order of the 15th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Brigadier-General E. W. Hinks, lieutenant-colonel Fortieth U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for fifteen days, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Captain W. O. Douglas, first lieutenant U. S. Army, (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty at Austin, Texas, as a member of a General Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 79, November 10, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the telegraphic order of the 15th instant, from this office, directing Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Williamson, major Corps of Engineers, to be at Salt Lake City by the 25th of January, 1869, there to await instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby confirmed.

Monday, January 18th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers are made of officers of Artillery, under the provisions of Paragraph 6, General Orders No. 99, of November 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The officers of the new detail will report for duty at Fort Monroe, May

1, 1869, when those to be relieved will be ordered to join their new companies: First U. S. Artillery—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Elder, captain, from Company B to Company G, vice Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, captain, from Company G to Company B, to be relieved; Brevet Major Theodore K. Gibbs, first lieutenant, from Company B to Company G, vice Brevet Major C. P. Eakin, first lieutenant, from Company G to Company B, to be relieved; Brevet Captain Redmond Tully, first lieutenant, from Company D to Company G, vice First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, from Company G to Company D, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, from Company C to Company G, vice Second Lieutenant J. M. K. Davis, from Company G to Company C, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant William F. Reynolds, Jr., from Company E to Company G, vice Second Lieutenant Thomas V. Deary, from Company G to Company E, to be relieved. Second U. S. Artillery—Brevet Colonel S. N. Benjamin, captain from Company F to Company K, vice Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, captain, from Company K to Company F, to be relieved; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carl A. Woodruff, first lieutenant, from Company B to Company K, vice Brevet Captain C. T. Bissell, first lieutenant, from Company K to Company B, to be relieved; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert O. Vincent, first lieutenant, from Company L to Company K, vice first lieutenant B. F. Ryer, from Company K to Company L, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant A. K. Bush, from Company C to Company K, vice Second Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, from Company K to Company C, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, from Company I to Company K, vice Second Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, from Company K to Company I, to be relieved. Third U. S. Artillery—Brevet Major John G. Turnbull, first lieutenant, from Company K to Company A, vice First Lieutenant J. L. Tiernon, from Company A to Company K, to be relieved; First Lieutenant William W. Tompkins, from Company H to Company A, vice First Lieutenant A. E. Clarke, from Company A to Company H, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, from Company L to Company A, vice Second Lieutenant R. D. Potts, from Company A to Company L, to be relieved; Brevet Captain John B. Eaton, second lieutenant, from Company M to Company A, vice Second Lieutenant Henry C. Danes, from Company A to Company M, to be relieved. Fourth U. S. Artillery—Brevet Major Rufus King, Jr., first lieutenant, from Company E to Company F, vice Brevet Major G. B. Rodney, first lieutenant, from Company F to Company E, to be relieved; Brevet Major H. C. Cushing, first lieutenant, from Company D to Company F, vice Brevet Captain J. B. Hazelton, first lieutenant, from Company F to Company E, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, from Company E to Company F, vice Brevet Captain Albion Howe, second lieutenant, from Company F to Company D, detailed as ordnance officer at the Artillery School; Second Lieutenant John Simpson, from Company A to Company F, vice Second Lieutenant H. M. Jones, from Company F to Company A, to be relieved. Fifth U. S. Artillery—Captain James W. Piper from Company B to Company C, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hascall, captain, from Company C to Company B, to be relieved; Brevet Major D. H. Kinzie, first lieutenant, from Company K to Company C, vice Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, first lieutenant, from Company C to Company K, to be relieved; Brevet Major J. R. Brinckle, first lieutenant, from Company E to Company C, vice First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, from Company C to Company E, to be relieved; Brevet Major O. H. Howard, second lieutenant, from Company L to Company C, vice Second Lieutenant O. E. Wood, from Company C to Company L, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, from Company B to Company C, vice Second Lieutenant James Curry, from Company C to Company B, to be relieved.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant E. H. Weirman, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General Buchanan, New Orleans, Louisiana.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 23d day of January, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of private John Kane, of the U. S. Military Academy, Detachment of Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for Court—Brevet Colonel L. Lorain, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Piper, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Kensel, captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major John Egan, captain, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant G. C. Greenough, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant L. Lomia, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major Tully McCrea, captain, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Captain John A. Irwin, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 283, November 27, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 195, Paragraph 2, December 23, 1861, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, amended by Special Orders No. 14, Paragraph 7, January 18, 1869, from this office, as honorably discharged Second Lieutenant Henry Schnave, Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, under tender of resignation, is hereby revoked, he having been cashiered by sentence of General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 17, January 18, 1862, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and his resignation having been tendered while awaiting the promulgation of his sentence, such fact having been concealed by him.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 8, Paragraph 2, January 8, 1862, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, as discharged First Lieutenant F. W. Dross, Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, upon tender of resignation, is hereby revoked, he having continued in service until dismissed as captain, with loss of all pay and allowances due or that may become due, to take effect November 22, 1862, by Gen-

eral Orders No. 195, November 24, 1863, from this office.

To complete his record on the rolls, First Lieutenant Charles B. Norton, quartermaster Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby honorably discharged the military service of the United States, to date August 6, 1861. No payments will be made upon this order, he having been already paid to the date of his discharge.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster, will repair to this city to examine his accounts and report to the Quartermaster-General any errors he may find therein. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major E. W. Whittemore, captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 189, August 8, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty-eight days, to cover the time occupied by him in obeying a summons to appear as a witness before a Military Commission convened at San Antonio, Texas.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Captain James R. Kemble, Third U. S. Cavalry.

PRESENTATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL.

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Barry, United States Army, on the morning of January 13th, presented to Captain Robert Creighton, late commanding the British ship *Three Bells*, but now commanding the Royal West India Mail steamship *Venezuela*, the superb gold medal awarded him by joint resolution of Congress, for his gallant services in rescuing the survivors of the American steamship *San Francisco*. The presentation was made in the cabin of Captain Creighton's ship, in the presence of a large concourse of the leading citizens of Norfolk, of the British consul, Myer Myers, and of a number of the officers of Fort Monroe, several of whom belonged to the regiment on board the *San Francisco* at the time she foundered.

General Barry addressed Captain Creighton as follows:

"Captain Creighton: It has been made my duty by the War Department of the United States to present to you a token of the appreciation of the Congress of the United States of your gallant services in rescuing from a watery grave, in mid-ocean, the officers, passengers, and crew of the wrecked steamship *San Francisco*, the greater portion of the saved being the officers and enlisted men of the Third regiment of United States Artillery. Although some time has elapsed since its occurrence, the memory of your noble conduct is too fresh in all our hearts to require at this time and place any recapitulation of its many incidents and scenes so honorable to you.

"For who can forget the thrilling story of the six long days and nights of wintry storm during which you kept your ship hovering around the wreck, tossed upon seas running so high that no man, not even one so brave and persistent as yourself, dared, or could approach it; and who can forget your noble resolve, communicated to the shipwrecked sufferers in one of the brief lulls of the storm, by a cheery hail from your own lips, that although your own vessel was leaking and otherwise disabled, you would lay by the wreck, even if you had to sink with her. Generous and gallant deeds like these are characteristics of a true man, as well as of a noble-hearted sailor.

"The fine ship you now command plainly attests how well your worth is recognized at home; let this medal remind you, sir, that your merit is also appreciated by those who are not your countrymen.

"I have here beside me two faithful non-commissioned officers, old soldiers of the United States Army, who were among those whose lives you helped to save. I am sure, Captain Creighton, you will deem it a pleasing incident, on this occasion, if I make them the medium of transferring the medal from my hands to yours. I now deliver the medal to you, sir, with sincere wishes that you may live many years to wear it, and to enjoy the recollection of the good deed it commemorates."

Captain Creighton then received the medal, which he acknowledged in a few graceful remarks. He said the presentation was entirely unexpected to him, and that he did not feel prepared on the present occasion to make a formal acknowledgment of the valuable testimonial with which he had been presented. He accepted it as another token of regard from a people he held in great esteem, and from whom he had already received so many kindnesses. He returned his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Congress of the United States, and hoped that the two countries, the ones represented by himself and the General, would remain at peace.

The medal is of solid gold, four inches in diameter, one-eighth of an inch thick, and weighs twelve ounces. It is said to have cost \$1,600, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is stamped on the obverse side with the figure of a sailor kneeling and receiving from the Goddess of Liberty an olive branch. Below this figure is the following inscription: "By a joint resolution of Congress to the rescuers of the passengers, officers, and men of the steamship *San Francisco*, wrecked December 18, 1865. Testimonial of national gratitude for his gallant conduct. Captain Robert Creighton. Ship *Three Bells*." Upon the reverse side is a ship in the distance, while nearer is a raft, with two figures upon it. Under this is the inscription: "July 28, 1868." Between the day of the year and month is an anchor and cross, the stock of which is an olive branch, with leaves upon it; the whole being surrounded by a border of stars.

Immediately after the presentation Captain Creighton got his vessel under way, and sailed for Liverpool, amid the cheers of the crowd, the firing of cannon, and the band playing "God save the Queen."

The *San Francisco* sailed from New York December 16, 1865, for the Pacific coast, with eight companies of the Third regiment of Artillery on board. The second day out she encountered a severe storm, which so disabled her, that, after drifting about for eight or nine

days, she finally foundered about two hundred miles north of Bermuda. Captain Creighton was at that time commanding the British ship *Three Bells*, and fell in with the ship shortly after she was disabled. He lay by her for seven days before the weather would let him rescue the passengers. The captain says he shall never forget the cheers which would greet him every morning from the shipwrecked vessel when they found him still at hand. Captain Creighton is a man perhaps forty-five years of age, hale and hearty, and looks as if he had many years before him. He has one of the finest British steamships afloat.

TRIAL OF KRUPP'S ELEVEN-INCH GUN.

THE *Broad Arrow* gives us the particulars of the recent trial of the new eleven-inch rifled cast-steel gun made by Krupp, at Essen, as a pattern weapon for a large contract for the Russian Government:

About five years ago, when the Russian artillery made use of muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the Russian Government had ordered of M. Krupp a cast-steel gun on that system rifled 11-inch bore, English measure. Since then, numerous experiments having been considered to prove the superiority of breech-loading guns throwing projectiles larger than the bore, the Russian artillery has decided on adopting these guns exclusively. At the time of this decision the 11-inch was in a forward state of manufacture as a muzzle loader, and when its conversion was contemplated there was reason to fear that the walls of the gun would be too thin for the shot for the breech piece; but further experiments on the resistance of breeches of different thicknesses having demonstrated the possibility, the alteration to a breech-loader on Krupp's principle was made. This gun has been subjected to a prolonged trial of 400 rounds, the number fixed by the Russian authorities. The details of the gun are: Total length of bore, 160.2 English inches; length of rifling, 113 inches; number of grooves, 36; weight of gun, 25 tons, 11 cwt., 3 qrs. 3 lbs. The weight of the projectile is 496 lbs.; the weight of the charge, 82½ lbs. of Russian prismatic powder. The initial velocity communicated by this charge to this projectile was 1,808 feet. The gun stood the 400 rounds with this charge, and remained in a serviceable condition. The above quantities, as well as those which follow, are all in English measure, the equivalents having been reduced from the Prussian denominations.

The breech piece was Krupp's single-round wedge. Two were furnished for the experiments, one having a Rodman knife apparatus for measuring the pressure of the gas in the chamber, and which was only used for that purpose; the other, an ordinary breech piece intended for the endurance trial. This breech piece, in this experimental practice, worked throughout with the greatest ease, and all escape of gas was perfectly prevented by one Broadwell ring, which sufficed for the whole number of rounds. The explosion of the charge took place in the direction of the axis of the bore, ignition having been effected by a vent through the breech piece. The gun was sponged out after every thirty rounds, but care being also taken to lubricate the lead coatings of the projectiles, there was not the slightest appearance of leading in the grooves. The gun was sponged with soapy water, which effectively removed the slightest fouling. The guttering formed at the seat of the projectile during the firing by the passage of the gas did not exceed three millimetres in depth at the finish of the trial, and all did not seemingly attain this depth. These channels are larger than those observed after 725 rounds in the Krupp breech-loading 9-inch gun, and this circumstance is attributed to the fact that the 11-inch gun had an ordinary chamber concentric with the bore; whereas all the guns of the new construction—such as the 9-inch gun referred to—have eccentric chambers. The 11-inch gun, having been a muzzle-loader, has not the necessary length of bore for a breech-loader, and the new breech-loading guns of this calibre about to be supplied from Krupp's works will have the longer bore by 2½ calibres, so that the initial velocity communicated to the 496-pounder shot by a charge of 82½ lbs. of prismatic powder will be increased to about 1,360 feet per second. The gun was discharged, as we have said, by a vent through the wedge; but there was another vent on the top of the gun, which was closed by a steel screw, and was not used. The object of the experiments were to ascertain the charge required to give a shot of 550 lbs. Russian (496 lbs. English) an initial velocity of at least 1,300 feet; to demonstrate by a trial of endurance that, with the charge thus arrived at, a Krupp 11-inch breech-loader will stand a greater number of rounds than is required to render it fit for active military service. The trial took place in the presence and under the direction of Major-General Majevski, Colonel Janowski, and Captain Doppelmaier, of the Imperial Russian army.

With respect to the powder, experiments in Russia and Essen had shown that the prismatic powder introduced into Russia some years since was very well adapted for attaining a high initial velocity without an excessive strain on the gun, and the Russian Government, therefore, sent to Krupp's factory a quantity of this powder, manufactured in 1865 at Ocha, for these trials. The factory had also a stock of prismatic powder made by Ritter, of Hamm, in Rhenish Prussia, according to the Russian formula. The cartridge bags were of single cotton stuff, the cartridge forming a regular hexagon, with tiers of 37 prisms; the greatest diameter of the hexagon being 9.65 inches, the smallest 8.80 inches; the length of the cartridge without the choke 27 inches. The shot were of solid cast iron, with lead coating. The gun was mounted on a proving carriage with cast-iron sides, which afforded no convenience for loading; the recoil was on an inclined plane, so that the gun, after each round, ran back nearly to its original position. It stood in a roofed place, and the firing was into an earth butt at a distance of about 62½ feet; also roofed over. The initial velocity was taken with Captain Le Boulange's chronograph; the first wire target stood at 18 feet from the muzzle; the second was 32.9 feet from the first. The

target wires were fastened separately to iron frames; their thickness three-eighths of an inch in the front, and a quarter of an inch on the second target; the insulated communicating wires were perfectly protected from the gas when the gun was fired. The average pressure of the gas of 3,200 atmospheres is stated to be far from straining the gun up to its limit of elasticity. Ritter's powder, according to the details of the experiments, appears to try the gun less than the Russian powder. The piece was served by eight men, two of whom had to fetch the cartridges from a magazine 150 metres away. For the sake of the durability of the earth butt, the shot were dug out after every 60 or 70 rounds. Between every two days' consecutive firing gutta percha impressions were taken and the chamber measured. The gutterings have not, even after 400 rounds, assumed a character in any way serious to the durability of the gun. The regular breech piece did duty in the gun during 307 rounds, with a charge of 91 Russian lbs. (82½ lbs. English.)

Putting together, for comparison, the results of the trials with Krupp's 9-inch 12-ton gun, with hoops, tried in Russia, his 11-inch gun (26 tons), with hoops (trial at Essen,) and our English 12-inch muzzle-loader (trials in England,) we have the *vis viva* of the shot in metre tons as follows:

Gun.	Calibre.	Charge.	Shot.	Initial Velocity.	Vis Viva Metre Tons.	Vis Viva per centimetre of circumference.
Krupp's b. l. 15 tons.	In. 9	lb. 46	lb. 275	Feet. 1340	1060.5	15
Krupp's b. l. 26 tons.	11	82½	475	1353	1975.0	23
English m. l. 24 tons.	12	79	600	1180	1706.7	19

According to the above formula Krupp's 26-ton 11-inch breech-loader, is a more powerful gun than our 12-inch 24-ton muzzle-loader. The new guns, now making under the Russian contract, will be of rather larger measurements than the converted gun used in the experiments above described. Their details will be: Weight, including breech piece, 25 tons 11 cwt. 3 qr. 3 lb.; no preponderance at the breech; length over all, 18ft. 4 in.; rifling—36 grooves, 0.135 in. deep, 0.79 to 0.64 in. wide; width of lands at chamber, 0.17 in.; of grooves, 0.79 in. muzzle, 0.17 in. and 0.32 in.; diameter of bore over the lands, 11 in., over the grooves, 11.40 in.; weight of steel shell loaded, 496 lb.; charge for gun, 82½ lb.; initial velocity of projectile, 1,360 feet.

GALLANT ACT OF A YOUNG OFFICER.

THE following story of an adventure of a young officer of the Coast Survey is told by the Newport (Oregon) News:

Thursday, October 1st, two men on a visit to the bay, went across to the South beach in a crazy little skiff. They had with them two women, two children, and one Indian boy. They managed to get over, but on their return the boat was caught by the ebb tide, running five knots, and, despite their unskilful efforts, the boat, with its precious cargo, was carried down the channel and out toward the bar. The day was an intensely foggy one, and the boat soon disappeared from the sight of the only witnesses, two little boys and an Indian. The same gave the alarm. There happened to be no available craft but two small skiffs of the same description as the one gone out. One of these was manned by the almost distracted husband of one of the women, and pulled with frantic haste into the fog and out of sight. The remaining boat was also manned by two men employed on the coast survey, who happened to be on shore, and it soon followed.

Meanwhile, picture the state of affairs in the first boat; drifting rapidly upon a certain fate—the roar of the breakers sounding a requiem in advance. The women, happily, unconscious for the time, through excessive fright. The men struggling against the relentless force of the tide that drew them slowly to their doom. And to crown their misery, no eye could behold them, or heart sympathize with their fate. Even the sun hid his face in the fog and frowned.

But *Dum spiro spero*; and this hope was suddenly fanned to new life by the sight of a large object directly in front of them. They hailed in agonizing terms, and were answered, "pull for us, and pull hard." It happened, by one of those fortuitous chances that the blind goddess sometimes bestows, that the whaleboat belonging to the survey had gone out, under the command of Mr. Forney, and anchored just inside the bar, for the purpose of taking current observations. They saw the boat drifting toward them through the fog, and heard their hail. Mr. Forney gave instant orders to cast the anchor adrift, it having been buoyed previously, and shouted to the men to pull for the boat. But, paralyzed with fear, they ceased their efforts, and crying out "For God's sake pull for us," laid down their oars. It took some few precious minutes to get clear of the anchor and to get out the oars in the whaleboat. Meanwhile the other had drifted past, and was in the first heaving surge of the breakers. Tough ash bent like whalebone for a few moments, every man giving (as an old mariner of the bay expresses it) the boat—(something bad.) They overtook the others just in time. Mr. Forney, with great coolness and presence of mind, instantly anchored his own boat with his spare anchor, holding on to the other, then took the persons in her into the whaleboat, and cast the other adrift. This was all accomplished within a few feet of the breakers, that were unusually heavy on that day. Then they started back, picking up first the husband, whom they met drifting helplessly in the fog—going—somewhere, he knew not whither, in search of his loved ones. His boat was also cast off. Next the other two adventurous ones were met and turned about. Heavily laden now, the boat surged through the water against the strong tide, impelled by the full force of hardy sinews, and at last emerged from the fog and current and brought her burden safely to shore.

Moral: If farmers go out in a boat they should make their maiden efforts in still water.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE CONTEST FOR THE GUIDONS.—The present position of the contest in the First division is explained in the following letter addressed to the Military Association of the State of New York:

"The Board of Inspection, appointed by Division Orders, November 23, 1868, to report the regiment of the First division entitled to the guidon from the State Military Association, respectfully reports:

"1. There being no power in such board to compel the regiments of such division to present their drill for inspection, such fact was, in writing, submitted to the division commander, with a request that an enabling order issue, under which such board could make the report required by the Division Orders creating it.

"To such communication the division commander replied: 'I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the circular issued from these headquarters on the 28th of November was promulgated to the whole division, and that he thinks any further action on his part quite unnecessary. He considers it only necessary that those regiments which desire to compete for the guidon should signify that desire to officers named as judges, and with them make such arrangements for a display of their efficiency as may be dictated by the judges themselves.'

"2. The Board of Inspection then issued, and transmitted to all brigade and regimental commanders of the First division, the following circular, viz.:

"NEW YORK, December 22, 1868.

"COLONEL: The undersigned being directed by Division Orders to determine and report the regiment of the First division entitled to the guidon (the best drilled regiment) and the names of the men entitled to the medals from the Military Association of the State of New York, hereby give notice:

"1. To determine which is 'the best drilled regiment' of the First division, it will be necessary that the undersigned see and examine the drill of each and every regiment of such division claiming to be 'the best drilled.'

"2. Regiments desiring to contend for the guidon, will, by their commanders, give immediate written notice to the undersigned.

"3. Regiments avoiding or declining the contest, will, under the circumstances be considered as disavowing any claim to being 'the best drilled.'

"4. Regimental commanders will furnish to the undersigned the names of persons who claim to be entitled to medals, and give notice to such persons to attend before the undersigned, with their proofs of service, at the armory of the First regiment Cavalry (Broadway and Forty-seventh street), on Wednesday, the 6th day of January next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

"5. The drill, to meet the present arrangement of the Military Association, must transpire before the 15th day of January next.

"6. To avoid any misunderstanding, as well as to enable the undersigned to comply with Division Orders, this notice is transmitted for the information of your command; and you, as regimental commander, are requested, at the earliest possible time, to answer—Will your regiment enter the contest for the guidon?

"The following will be required from each regiment offering itself:

- "1. Dress parade.
- "2. Guard mounting.
- "3. Review.
- "4. Manual of arms.
- "5. And such evolutions as the undersigned shall designate.
- "6. All communications for the undersigned will be addressed Box 3,635 New York Post-Office.

"Respectfully,

"BROOKE POSTLEY,

"Brigadier-General First Brigade Cavalry.

"LOUIS BURGER,

"Brigadier-General Second Brigade Infantry.

"WILLIAM G. WARD,

"Brigadier-General First Brigade Infantry.

"3. To such circular responses were received from the regimental commanders of the Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first regiments. The Seventh and Seventy-first regiments declined the contests. The Twenty-second regiment accepted it unconditionally. The Eleventh conditionally. The Twelfth avowing 'when the weather (later in the season) shall permit of out-door drills this regiment will gladly embrace any opportunity of having its efficiency severely tested.'

"4. Many regimental commanders have orally expressed a desire that the contest should be postponed until next fall, and then transpire upon an open parade.

"There seems to be an impression on the part of the Seventh and Seventy-first regimental commanders that an award of the guidon to a regiment will compel that regiment to hold itself in readiness at all times to accept my challenge and such guidon against all comers. The Board of Inspection do not so understand the subject. A present and conclusive contest for this single guidon is presented. To the regiment now showing the best drill, the guidon would forever belong, as the best drilled regiment of such division in the year 1868. Such claim could not be disputed by subsequent contests. In after years similar proceedings might be instituted for other guidons, but not for this one.

"5. By paragraph 3 of the circular issued by the board, notice was given that 'regiments avoiding or declining the contest will, under the circumstances, be considered as disavowing any claim to being the best drilled.' But while regiments avoiding or declining could, by the board, be considered as 'disavowing any claim to being the best drilled,' yet, in contemplation of the fact that some of the best regiments of the division wholly decline to present themselves, it becomes impracticable for the Board of Inspection to determine which of all is 'the best drilled regiment' of the First division.

"6. The Board of Inspection, in view of the whole subject, respectfully report, that Division Orders creating it, have, by it, been obeyed; but that the circumstances of the case, as they now exist, make it impossible, at the present time, to report which regiment of the First division is entitled to the guidon, as 'the best drilled regiment' of the First division.

"7. The third member of the Board of Inspection not attending any of its meetings, took no part in its deliberations. Respectfully,

"BROOKE POSTLEY,

"Brigadier-General First Brigade Cavalry.

"WM. G. WARD,

"Brigadier-General First Brigade Infantry N. G.

"NEW YORK, January 13, 1869."

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Urban has issued an order directing battalion drills of this command, for drill and instruction, as follows: Companies C, D, E, F and K will assemble fully armed and equipped, at the State Arsenal, in Portland avenue, on Friday evenings, January 23d and February 12th; Wednesday evenings, March 24th, and April 28th. Companies A, B, G, H and I will assemble at the same place fully armed and equipped, on Friday evenings, February 5th, March 13th and April 9th. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. First sergeant's call at 7½ o'clock. The field and staff will be present at all of the above drills. The non-commissioned staff, color-guard, general guides, drum-major and drummers of the respective companies will report to the adjutant at first sergeant's call, at all of the above-mentioned drills. Commandants of companies will drill and instruct their commands, at least once a week, until further notice. Com-

mandants of companies will furnish the adjutant of the regiment with a morning report, and a list of all absentees from any of the above-mentioned drills, within ten days after each drill. The field, staff, captains of companies and non-commissioned staff are ordered to furnish the adjutant of this regiment with their full name, place of business and residence, within two weeks from date. The commandant of this regiment again recommends a careful study of Upton's Tactics to the officers, as within a short time all those officers who shall show any disqualification for the position which they hold, will be ordered before an examining board. The colonel or adjutant of this command will at any time, if asked, give any desired information which may assist them, but strict discipline will be enforced. For neglect of any part of this order, officers will be subject to court-martial, and non-commissioned officers will be reduced to the ranks. The adjutant of the regiment may be seen any evening at his residence, No. 92 State street, Brooklyn, where also all regimental papers may be sent.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Association of Veterans of the Seventh regiment was held at Delmonico's on Monday evening, the 11th inst. There was a very large attendance. Colonel Vermilye presided. After the transaction of the business of the evening—one item of which was the passage of a resolution endorsing the action of Colonel Clark in relation to the subject of competitive drills, the meeting adjourned to participate in the usual collation. Much good feeling and hilarity prevailed, and the social part of the business of the evening was prolonged till a late hour.

LINDSEY BLUES.—A very select, though not numerous assemblage, gathered at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., to celebrate the sixteenth annual invitation ball of this well-known independent organization. The social gatherings of the "Blues" are always looked forward to with infinite pleasure, and this occasion was not an exception, although an invitation ball at the Academy materially affected its numerical strength. The decorations of the ball room were not numerous. Opposite the entrance to the room was an elegantly designed Maltese cross (Fifth Corps badge), in the centre of which were the letters L. B.; this was surmounted by a spread eagle, all composed of gas jets, and the whole being the design and workmanship of Adjutant Rich, of the Second Infantry, one of the active members of the organization. Beneath this were stacks of arms and stands of drums, and on either side was arranged a United States flag and guidon, all being very tastefully arranged. The toilets of the guests were elegant, and the committees attentive. Dancing commenced at about 10 o'clock, and continued until a programme of some thirty-six dances was finished, when the guests departed satisfied with the pleasant entertainment.

The Lindsey Blues, an independent corps, were organized October 25, 1852, as a target company, under Edgar A. Roberts as captain. After being several years in existence it was agreed upon by some members of the company to found a permanent military organization, independent of the State service, to uniform, arm and equip themselves, and as such they succeeded, and are to-day the only independent organization that have kept themselves together through the war, and still exist. At the breaking out of the war this company was among the first to come forward and offer their services; they applied to Colonel, afterward General Duryea, of Duryea's Zouaves, for a company letter in the Fifth New York Volunteers as one company, to be commanded by their own officers; but through some promises made by him to some of his friends he could not comply with their wishes, and they then turned their attention toward serving their country individually. The Lindsey Blues formed the nucleus of a company in the McChesney Zouaves, two companies of Hawkins' Zouaves, Ninth New York, and the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers. Their rolls contained the names of some men who stand on the records at the War Department as having served their country well and faithfully, and among their list rank colonels and generals, and are now scattered all over the United States. We understand that they intend to re-uniform themselves, and will make their anniversary parade in full style and splendor next fall, having strengthened their organization by the addition of quite a number of new members this year. The following compose the officers of the company: President, James S. Turner; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Woodward, Geo. W. Seely; Secretary, Henry J. White; Treasurer, Edgar A. Roberts.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of this regiment, composed of Companies C, D, F, H, and I, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, on Friday evening, 15th inst. Colonel John Ward was in command, assisted by Adjutant Murphy. The battalion was formed in five commands of eight files front. The colonel commences the drills at sharp eight o'clock, and late men were not allowed to fall in, which accounted for the small attendance. The movements consisted of dress parade, manual of arms, to march by the flank, column of fours break from right to march to left, and from left to march to right; column of fours right and left into line; advance and retreat in line of battle; by company break from right to march to left, and from left to right; march in column at full distance; right and left into line wheel; to and on the right and left close column by division from column of fours; column of fours right and left front into line; break to the rear by right and left into column; double column at half distance; division movements, deployments, etc. During the first movements the men were very untidy; but, after marching around the room several times, they worked well. The advance and retreat in line of battle were good; also the right and left front into line from column of fours. During one of the movements the file-closers of the right company were on the wrong flank, caused by their failure to dart through the intervals. On the whole the drill was very creditable, and the Twelfth held their own. The division drills at the regimental armory, from the 11th to the 15th inst., were well attended. They were conducted under the superintendence of the field officers, and the instruction was Upton's school of the battalion, as far as was practicable in the armory. Companies G and I intend giving a concert and hop at Irving Hall, on March 5th. From past experience we know that whatever these companies undertake will be carried out with credit to themselves and to the entire satisfaction of their guests.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The annual invitation hop of Company B, Eighth Regiment, Captain Alexander Clark commanding, took place at the armory of the regiment, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst. This affair was in all respects a complete success, and although there were so many present, still the armory, which is very spacious, was not crowded. The decorations were tastefully arranged, and the music was excellent, and through the whole evening nothing marred the enjoyment of the guests, who were treated in a very hospitable manner by the committee and the company. As regards the order of dancing, we heard a lady remark "that it seemed to have been gotten up especially for her sex, as there were two round dances to one quadrille,

and the ladies loved the round dances so!" Major-General Shaler and Brigadier-General Varian and staffs dropped in during the evening. There were also present Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Adjutant Dunn, Captains Heathcote and Green, and Lieutenants Johnson, Joel, and Tate, of the Eighth; also Lieutenants Neflin, of the Forty-seventh Brooklyn, and Quartermaster Slater, of the Ninth; also, Captain Cook, of the battalion of Washington Greys Cavalry. The reception committee consisted of Captain Alexander Clark as chairman, and Lieutenants Miller and Lediard, Sergeants Montgomery and Boyle, and Privates Rouquette and Murphy as associates. Corporal A. T. Cornwell was chairman of the committee of arrangements, as well as floor manager, assisted by several of the officers and members of the company. The time-piece in the armory pointed to long after the hour of three before the hop broke up.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Company F, Captain W. H. McIntire commanding, held a regular meeting on Monday evening 11th inst., at their rooms over Centre Market, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the treasurer and financial secretaries, and to elect civil officers for the ensuing year. The reports show that the company is in a very flourishing condition. The election resulted in the choice of L. A. Myers for president; Henry Schouffelder, vice-president; E. C. Johnson, recording secretary; W. Collins, treasurer; Wm. R. Aymar, financial secretary. After the business had been concluded, the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The twenty-second annual ball of Troop B, Third regiment Cavalry, Captain R. Boehm commanding, took place at the National Assembly Rooms, 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth street, on Thursday evening, 14th inst. The regimental band furnished the music. The attendance was very large, and the rooms crowded, which speaks well for the friends of the troop, as these rooms are about the largest in the city. Among the guests we noticed Colonel Budke, Major and Surgeon Hafner, and Captains Schacht and Geuzel, of the Third Cavalry, Major Madden, Captains Keller and Kuntz, and Lieutenants Fleischl and Isenmann, of the First Cavalry. Captains Heubner and Schilling and Lieutenant Hoezle, of the First Artillery; also, Captain Wise, of the Seventy-first regiment Infantry.

An election took place in Troop D, Third regiment Cavalry, on the evening of January 12th, at the regimental armory, 37 and 39 Bowery, Captain Wisser presiding. George M. Hoffman was elected second lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Smith, resigned.

BAXTER HOP.—This club, named after Colonel Baxter, of Mexican fame, held its tenth annual ball at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., and was the most largely attended affair that has taken place since last season. The toilets of the ladies, as a general rule, were very elegant. The management was, with few exceptions, perfect, and if more discrimination had been exercised in the issue of invitations this would have been the grandest ball ever held at the Academy. Wm. H. Runnett, Esq., the president of the club, was chairman of the floor committee, and Captain A. L. Webber, floor manager. The promenading and quadrille music was furnished by Grafulla and Wallace.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—The twenty-fourth annual ball of Battery C, Captain William Schilling commanding, took place on Monday evening, January 18th, at Landmann & Held's National Assembly Rooms, Nos. 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth street. Although the weather was very bad—a severe snow storm having set in during the day, and continuing all night—still the affair was largely attended, and the gathering was a pleasant one. Among the guests were Captains Heubner, Klein, Bensen, Keim and Geuzel, Adjutant Wright, and Lieutenants Hoezle, Koehler, Heldt, Vis, Stoutenburgh, Righter and Vogel, of the First Artillery; also, Captain Boehm and Lieutenant Fischer, of the Third Cavalry. One of the many pleasant incidents during the evening was the presentation of a handsome gold medal, by the company, to their First Lieutenant, Fred. Meyer, as a token of their appreciation of him and his services in the company, which he has belonged to for the past fourteen years. Captain Schilling and Lieutenants Meyer, Gotz, May and Petry have our thanks for kind attention shown to our representative.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The veteran Association of this regiment met at the regimental armory on the 14th inst., Colonel Henry P. Martin in the chair, adopted a constitution and by-laws and directed the secretary to notify ex-members that the association was ready to receive them; also to send a copy of by-laws and constitution to each one, five hundred being ordered printed. A committee was appointed to present at next meeting a plan for a pin to be worn by members. The meeting then adjourned until the 26th of February, when arrangements will be made for a dinner to be given on its annual meeting, April 21st, the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war in 1861.

A drill of this regiment was held at the arsenal on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. Lieutenant-Colonel Rockafellar was in command. Major Wolcott and Adjutant Frauens were also present. The regiment was divided into eight commands of twelve files front. The battalion movements and the manual showed the benefits derived from the "class drills" that have been held in the regiment during the winter, and we think it would be a good idea for every regiment to follow their example in this matter. At the reception of the regiment, to be held on the 22d February, many new features are to be introduced as to the reception of invited guests, also something entirely new in the way of an order of the dances, different from the miniature knapsack of last season.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—At an election for major to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major H. T. Chapman, Jr., to the colonelcy of the Fifty-sixth regiment, held Monday, January 18th, Captain C. E. Goldthwaite received the unanimous vote of the officers.

An election was held in this regiment on Monday evening, the 18th inst., to fill the position of major made vacant by the promotion of Major Chapman to colonel of the Fifty-sixth regiment. Captain C. E. Goldthwaite was unanimously elected major. Drum-Major Bruce has resigned and left the city, we understand; and, as will be seen from an advertisement in our columns, the "music committee" are now in want of a good drum-major.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., Major John Guth, of this regiment, was elected to the position of Lieutenant-colonel, vice Allen, promoted. Brigadier-General Varian presided, and the election was unanimous. Lieutenant-Colonel Guth's promotions have been rapid, having been elected to the positions of major and lieutenant-colonel in the space of one week. The position of major of this regiment is still vacant.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company K, Captain H. Scharach commanding, gave their third annual ball, at the Union Assembly Rooms, Nos. 109 and 107 Elizabeth street, on Tuesday evening, January 19th.

The rooms were very handsomely decorated, and excellent music was furnished by the regimental band. Colonel Meyer, the commanding officer of the regiment, was present, as well as ex-Captain John Ertz, Jr., the former commander of Company K; we also noticed Captains Lausen and Keim and Lieutenant Strippel among the guests. During the evening ex-Captain John Ertz, Jr., was presented with a handsome gold medal, bearing an inscription expressing the deep regard felt by this old command for him.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

of the State of New York, held its annual meeting in the small hall of the Steinway building, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The President, Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, was in the chair. The most important event of the first day was the address of General Aspinwall, which was elaborate and carefully considered. Our space allows us to give simply a synopsis of its main points. Opening with an expression of confidence in General Grant's administration, and of acknowledgment of the ability and honesty of purpose of Governor Hoffman, General Aspinwall proceeded to satirize the "county financiers" and "rural Solons" who have "hatched schemes for curtailing the support granted by law to our State troops."

Let the numbers, he urged, be fixed as the law-making powers may deem proper and adequate, but for such numbers we ask proper and reasonable support, perfectly to be armed, equipped, clothed and housed; and this granted, men enough of the stamp will be forthcoming to fill our ranks. He deprecated the repeal of the Commutation law, while at the same time, he was inclined to believe that provision made in the State tax for general purposes would be more satisfactory to the people and more readily collected, but in absence of any such accompanying counterbalance, a repeal of the existing law would leave us almost penniless. The members of the National Guard are released by law from taxation upon certain sums, which sums should be augmented in the event of this new method of providing funds being adopted. Of the recommendations of the Association adopted at its last meeting, one, that in any reduction of the National Guard, total disbandment of inefficient commands be resorted to, seems to have been approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and forty-two regiments, fifty-two company organizations, and one battery of artillery, were disbanded and mustered out of the service. The recommendation that the right of entrance be granted to the First Division into Central Park for brigade or division drills and reviews, was lost in Committee. The recommendation that the words "eighteen years," in place of twenty-one years, in sec. 39, Military Code, was not passed upon, nor was the repeal of sec. 138 of Addenda accepted. The free passage upon all railroads of this State was not considered advisable, and no action was taken in relation to restoring to those divisions deprived of the right to elect brigade commanders, that reasonable privilege. The General urged a modification of existing laws regarding active duty in the National Guard. To overcome the difficulties in getting recruits, he recommended a reduction of the term to four years, with an additional four of reserve duty, all such reserve members being retained upon their company rolls as such. In Connecticut, New Hampshire and Ohio the term is five years; in Massachusetts three years, and in the Canadas a like period. The General recommended the organization of camps of instruction, enforcing his argument with many facts and suggestions. Connecticut requires an annual parade, or encampment by brigade or regiment, for six successive days, and once in two years by division. It also directs that in May each company shall be exercised in target practice. Massachusetts requires full encampments of five days' duration; New Hampshire, an annual encampment of three days; New Jersey, four days, five hours of each day being devoted to target practice. Ohio does not exact encampments, but requires target practice. Canada also urges it, and lays great stress upon it. Our laws do not say that encampments shall be ordered, but merely empower the Commander-in-Chief to order them. The General said that the legalized pay of the New York troops was less than that of other States, and even this was not provided for. Still, no change was advocated, believing that sustenance, not compensation, was essential. A table was then given of the approximate actual number of active militia in the United States. New Hampshire, he said, had 1,486 men, comprising twenty-seven companies of infantry, one of cavalry, one of heavy artillery, and two sections of light artillery. Massachusetts had ninety-two companies of infantry, six of cavalry and four batteries of light artillery, 6,000 men in all. Rhode Island, thirty-five companies of infantry and four of cavalry, 2,498 in all. Connecticut, five regiments of infantry and a battalion of light artillery, 3,997 in all. Pennsylvania had of all arms about 3,600 men. New Jersey, in her rifle corps, 2,320 men, and in active militia, 983. Vermont, three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, in all 1,400 men. New York had fifty-one regiments and three battalions of infantry, three regiments, two battalions, one squadron and one company of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, in all 27,727 men. The Kentucky Legion, the Maryland troops, and the scattered companies in other States, reach about 2,500 men, making the aggregate of organized militia 52,410 men—a total much out of proportion with the Canada militia, which numbers upward of 30,000 men, fully armed and equipped.

A vote of thanks for the address was passed, and resolutions to make the Governor's staff honorary members of the Association, and remit their initiation fees; recommending the Legislature to strike out from section 157, Military Code of 1866, relating to the pay of brigade inspectors, and that a fund of \$250 be appropriated for each brigade, to defray printing and other expenses, to be paid yearly by the Comptroller; recommending an amendment to the code, reducing the term of service to five years, and that a specified amount of duty should be performed before a discharge may be given; to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of endeavoring to procure a change in the code of militia laws of this State, in order to comply with the several amendments of the State laws; that Major-Generals A. E. Duryea, S. S. Burnside, and Brigadier-Generals George E. Danforth and Jesse C. Smith be elected honorary members of the Association; that it is the desire of the Association that an amendment be made to the code, obliging commanding officers of regiments, battalions and batteries to file a roster of their respective commands annually with the Commissioner of Jurors and Board of Assessors, and that certificates of membership be retained by commanding officers of companies and batteries until the whole amount of service required by law shall have been performed by the persons entitled to them; that one thousand copies of the present proceedings be distributed; tendering thanks to Colonel Steinway for the gratuitous use of his Hall.

On the second day the report of the treasurer, Colonel F. A. Conkling, was received; showing receipts from all sources, amounting to \$1,303, and a balance on hand of \$687. The following officers were elected: President, Major-General Theodore B. Gates, Fifth division; First Vice-President, Colonel C. H. Thompson, Seventh division; Second Vice-President, Major-General R. L. Howard, Eighth division; Third Vice-President, Brigadier-General E. A. Brown, Third division; Fourth Vice-President, Brigadier-General H. D. Baro, Sixth division; Recording Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heath, Second division; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel C. F. Blood, Sixth division; Treasurer, Colonel Albert Steinway, First division; Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Sixth division. Lieutenant-Colonel Heath positively declining, Colonel Walter C. Van Rensselaer, Fifth division, was elected secretary. On motion of Colonel Seebach, of the governor's staff, Albany was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the association. An attempt was made to charge the time of meeting, but without success. The committee on amendments to the militia code reported, asking the association to recommend to the Legislature to reduce the term of services in the National Guard from seven to five years, and that fines should not be taken in lieu of service; that brigades and divisions be

numbered, as in the Regular Army; that the railroad companies be compelled to give free transportation to men going to and returning from drills, parades, reviews, etc., and that the office of brigade provost marshal be created. The report was accepted, but nothing further was done in the matter. On motion of Colonel Budkie, ably seconded by Major Kent, it was unanimously resolved to ask the Legislature to authorize the appointment of a veterinary surgeon to each cavalry regiment, with the rank of second-lieutenant. A communication was received from Brigadier-General Lewis Berger, of the Second brigade, protesting against an award of medals or guidons to any members of the First brigade, as he, one of the inspectors, had not been notified of any meeting of the Board of Inspectors. Another communication was received from Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, First division, claiming a medal, on the ground that he was the only member of the Second brigade of that division who had served seven years, his term of service having been twenty-six years. He had not missed three meetings, and, during twenty-four years, had not lost a drill or parade, except during the two years he served in the field during the late war. Both of these communications were tabled, but that of General Bendix was afterward taken up and after a wearisome discussion it was voted to grant him a medal. After wandering through a labyrinth of resolutions, amendments and reconsiderations, the association reached the conclusion to postpone the question of presenting guidons and medals until another meeting, with the exception of a guidon to the Seventy-fourth regiment, of Buffalo. This was presented at the evening session by General Aspinwall, to Colonel Hynes, in a brief speech, in which he stated that it became his duty to present the Seventy-fourth regiment with a guidon, as being the best drilled of the Eighth division. The pleasure that Colonel Hynes would experience in receiving it on behalf of his command could not be greater than that which he experienced in presenting it. Colonel Hynes, responding, said that in receiving the guidon he had a feeling of great pride on behalf of the regiment. On the part of the officers, of the Seventy-fourth regiment he would say that they would still keep that regiment up to the standard referred to in the report presented to the association. Previous to the presentation the annual address was delivered by the Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, in place of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who was incapacitated by illness. At the close of the evening session the association adjourned, to meet at Albany next year.

RECEPTION OF THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—The reception by the members of this association attached to the First and Second divisions, to the non-resident members, took place at the spacious armory of the Twenty-second regiment on Tuesday evening last. The armory on this occasion was tastefully decorated with the colors of the divisions; festoons of green leaves and flowers were prettily arranged along the pillars that supported the roof, and the sides of the room were covered with blue muslin, on which were gold stars; the whole giving a very fine effect to the otherwise bare appearing drill room. At about 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and the unlucky wearers of civilian's dress were speedily eclipsed by the showy uniforms of the officers. The guests occupied the galleries the drill room being kept clear for the performance of the first part of the programme, which consisted of an exhibition drill of the Twenty-second regiment. Eight commands, detail of twelve files, present, Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey in command. Although there were a few inaccuracies, we never saw the Twenty-second do better. Some of the movements, especially in double time, were very handsomely executed. The manual was also well executed, and the regiment and their commander have reason to feel proud of this drill, which fully shows what can be done by constant practice. At the conclusion of the drill Dodworth's band, of some sixty pieces, stationed themselves in the centre of the room and struck up, when the floor was soon filled with promenaders. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock, and continued until after 1 p. m. There were representatives from all the divisions in the State. We noticed the first appearance of the new dress uniforms of the Forty-seventh, worn by Major Rogers, which were decidedly the handsomest we have yet seen. Major McLean wore, for the first time, the new uniform of the "Old Guard," recently organized. It is the old style scarlet coat worn by the "City Guard" some forty years ago; this, and a number of the "city troop," attracted much attention. We spoke of the latter organization last summer. The uniform dates back to the time of Washington.

One of the features of the occasion was the presence of Governor Hoffman, accompanied by his staff, who are, in this case, a very ornamental as well as a very useful body of aides. They are nearly all young men, and the Governor himself is not yet an octogenarian in appearance.

WASHINGTON GREYS.—The ex-members of the Washington Grey Troop are invited to meet at the headquarters of the regiment, corner of Greene and Houston streets, on Thursday evening, January 22nd, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Veteran Corps in connection with the present organization. Major E. H. Kent, Captain J. R. Coats, Captain R. M. Cook, Adjutant D. D. Wylie, Quartermaster Wm. S. Banta, and Lieutenant W. L. Gardner are the committee.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY, TROOP E.—The second annual ball of this troop. Captain Geo. Landwehr commanding, took place on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth street. Music by the regimental band. A large number of the officers of the regiment were present; among whom we noticed Colonel Brinker, Majors Madden and Schults, Captain Keller, and Lieutenants Aery, Abel and Lawson; also, Captain Bliss and Lieutenant Helm, of the Fifth regiment, and Lieutenant Offinger, of the Sixth. A handsome album, inlaid with gold and silver, was presented to Captain Landwehr "by the judges of the second annual target excursion, held at Elm Park, July 26, 1868, as a token of their esteem and regard."

THE general Court-martial in the case of Brigadier-General Crooke, met at the Arsenal, in Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, January 15th. Colonel Ward, the Judge-Advocate, and General Crooke were present. On motion of the Judge-Advocate the Court adjourned until the decision of the Court of Appeals is heard in the case of the People vs. General Molineux, enjoining General Molineux from assuming command of the Second Division, State Militia.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At the annual meeting of Company G, Thirty-seventh regiment, commanded by Captain Howard Galpen, held on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., Treasurer Frank I. Morris and Financial Secretary W. H. Cary were re-elected to serve a fifth term in their respective offices, and Corporal Lewis R. Post was unanimously chosen recording secretary. The annual report of the treasurer, presented at this meeting, shows a highly prosperous condition of the company finances. On Thursday, the following evening, an election was held at regimental headquarters to fill va-

cancy occasioned by the resignation of First Lieutenant John J. Hemming. The result was a unanimous vote for Mr. Charles H. Leland, formerly of the Seventh.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—We gave in our last issue an account of the reunion held by this veteran organization. The following is a reply from Major-General Irvin McDowell to the committee on invitations. Comment is unnecessary:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, January 12, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Devoise, Major, Charles Schurig, Captain James McLeer, Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment.
GENTLEMEN: I received only yesterday your kind letter of January 2d, inviting me to the annual ball and reunion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth on the 11th inst., and I regret exceedingly I did not know of it till after I was engaged so that I could not attend. There was no corps in the war to which I was more, if as much, attached, as to the Fourteenth of Brooklyn. I mustered it into service, and had it constantly with me; first took it into action and personally led it a second time up the hill against the enemy. It was not only a most gallant regiment, but a most orderly and intelligent one, and one which with most pride I need to point out to our distinguished visitors. I regret to have missed the opportunity of saying as much in person to you and the others of the noble regiment to which you belong. I am, gentlemen, yours very truly and sincerely,
IRVIN MCDOWELL.

THE field, staff and line officers of the First regiment Connecticut National Guard assembled in the armory of the Buckingham Rifles on the morning of the 19th inst., to elect a colonel, vice Bunnell, promoted. Thirty officers were present, and Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin F. Prouty, of this city, received a unanimous vote for colonel. Twenty-six votes were cast for lieutenant-colonel, vice Prouty, promoted, of which Captain J. E. Hamilton, of the Unionville company, received sixteen and was declared elected. Both Colonels Prouty and Hamilton are old soldiers, having seen service in the late war, and both have been connected with the National Guard since its organization. The regiment is rapidly improving in drill and increasing in efficiency.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. from January 1, 1869, to January 16, 1869:

John H. Leveich, Assistant Paymaster-General State of New York, with rank from January 1st.

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Frederick S. Heiser, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from January 2d, vice William M. Tweed, Jr., promoted.

Robert Woodward Leonard, brigade inspector, with rank from January 2d, vice Frederick S. Heiser, promoted.

Andrew Barstow, brigade engineer, with rank from January 2d, vice Wm. F. Moller, promoted.

Richard G. Durkin, surgeon, with rank from January 2d, original.

William A. Haines, Jr., aide-de-camp (captain), with rank from January 2d, vice Andrew Barstow, promoted.

Julian L. Myers, aide-de-camp (first lieutenant), with rank from January 2d, vice W. A. Haines, Jr., promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

S. Gilbert Evans, aide-de-camp (first lieutenant), with rank from January 8th, vice Francis M. Rhodes, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John B. Barnes, quartermaster, with rank from October 20, 1868, vice Tappan Headley, resigned.

John Howard Gray, commissary of subsistence, with rank from October 20, 1868, original appointment.

Garrett Roach, first lieutenant, with rank from November 13, 1868, original.

George G. Mackensie, second lieutenant, with rank from November 13, 1868, vice Garrett Roach, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Louis C. Hamersly, second lieutenant, with rank from December 18, 1868, vice John S. Hulley, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John S. Terwilliger, second lieutenant, with rank from December 31, 1868, vice Nathaniel Jackson, removed from district.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

H. Herbert Hogins, captain, with rank from January 12th, vice James Gregory, resigned.

William S. Leaman, first lieutenant, with rank from January 12th, vice H. H. Hogins, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George T. Steenburgh, colonel, with rank from January 6th, vice John J. Leroy, resigned.

James W. Cusack, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from January 6th, vice George T. Steenburgh, promoted.

Calvin B. Sims, major, with rank from January 6th, vice James W. Cusack, promoted.

William K. Barlow, adjutant, with rank from January 11th, re-appointment.

Robert L. Wright, captain, with rank from January 13th, vice C. B. Sims, promoted.

Isaac F. Handy, first lieutenant, with rank from January 13th, vice Robert L. Wright, promoted.

William Pettie, second lieutenant, with rank from January 13th, vice Isaac F. Handy, promoted.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jabez I. Lewis, captain, with rank from December 26, 1868, vice Peter H. Pierson, resigned.

Charles Williamson, first lieutenant, with rank from December 26, 1868, vice Jabez I. Lewis, promoted.

Frank Paraley, second lieutenant, with rank from December 6, 1868, vice Silas Crocker, removed from district.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John H. Wilson, captain, with rank from December 23, 1868, vice John C. Smith, resigned.

Frederick C. Lauer, first lieutenant, with rank from December 22, 1868, vice John O. Kane, resigned.

Henry H. Van Dolah, second lieutenant, with rank from December 23, 1868, vice John H. Wilson, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Allan C. Bush, adjutant, with rank from January 4th, new appointment.

Harold L. Crane, quartermaster, with rank from January 4th, new appointment.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Seymour Birch, captain, with rank from September 8, 1868, original.

John Warner, first lieutenant, with rank from September 8, 1868, original.

Henry Lindsay, second lieutenant, with rank from September 8, 1868, original.

John Warner, captain, with rank from December 23, 1868, vice Seymour Birch, promoted.

Henry Lindsay, first lieutenant, with rank from December 23, 1868, vice John Warner, promoted.

Leslie Morse, second lieutenant, with rank from December 23, 1868, vice Henry Lindsay, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, commissary-general of ordnance, January 4th.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant E. L. Walt, January 9th.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Wm. T. Harris, January 16th.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Chandler, January 13th.

ITEMS.

THE news boys of Houston, Texas, will not sell the Republican paper, and the editor himself cries them about the streets.

THE son of the once famed Schamyl is second captain in the guard of Alexander II., and is at present the attraction of Tiflis. He speaks Russian, frequents theatres and clubs, and in fact has adopted European habits.

In his old age the Duke of Wellington took some distinguished foreigners to see the play-grounds of the boys at the great public school at Eton. Under their captains some were at cricket, some at football, some wrestling, some boating, running, leaping, etc. "Here," said the old Duke, "Waterloo was won."

THE late Baron James Rothschild left a fortune amounting to the enormous sum, in round numbers, of \$250,000,000. Of this vast estate he left \$50,000,000 to his widow, \$100,000,000 to his eldest son, \$40,000,000 to his second son, and \$30,000,000 to his youngest son. He also left \$10,000,000 to his nephew, son of his brother Solomon.

WE have received the programme of an entertainment given at Alcatraz Island, California, by the combined troupes of Presidio and Alcatraz, both composed of soldiers of the two garrisons. The troupe at Presidio is composed of men from Light Batteries A and M, Second Artillery, and that at Alcatraz of men from Battery B, Second Artillery. Their performances, as our correspondent informs us, are very creditable, and will prove a great source of amusement during the coming winter when the rainy season sets in and shuts us off from the city.

THE best "CALIFORNIA WINES" for the holidays are imported and sold in quantities to suit, by JOHN F. CARR, No. 12 Pine street, New York. Agent for the Anaheim Wine Growers' Association of San Francisco, Cal.

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WE have before this spoken favorably of the house of HOWARD & CO., jewellers in this city. Their business, we are glad to hear, is constantly extending itself. They are sending out the American watches, which they sell at low rates, to all parts of the country, many of them going into the far Western territories. They have already sent them to Forts Pulaski, Hayes, Steele, Union and other military posts, and the watches seem to have given satisfaction.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 5/10 cents each.]

PRESTON—MARSH.—In this city, January 18th, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. Dr. James B. Simmons, CHARLES T. PRESTON, Esq., to Miss MARY E. MARSH.

BIRTH.

ST. ONGE.—At McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st inst., Mrs. C. K., wife of Brevet Major S. E. St. Onge, Sixteenth Infantry, of a son.

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- III. The Impeachment Trial of President Johnson; report of all prominent points; the votes by party divisions on the main questions.
- IV. Political Platforms of 1868, viz.:

A.—National Republican Platform at Chicago.

a.—Proceedings of the Convention.

b.—Letters of Acceptance by General Grant and Mr. Colfax.

B.—Democratic Platform at Tammany Hall, New York.

a.—The long struggle for a Candidate, with the several ballots and final result.

b.—Letters of Acceptance by Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair.

c.—Gen. Blair's celebrated Broadhead Letter.

V. Laws passed at the last session of Congress; full synopsis of all important acts; the Eight Hour Law, etc.

VI. Cabinet Members—Supreme Court—Ministers to other countries.

VII. The XLth Congress—List of Senators, with politics, Post-Office addresses, and time of expiration of terms.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with States, Districts, and politics.

VIII. The XLth Congress.

List of Senators as far as chosen, politically classified.

List of Members of the House of Representatives by States, Districts, and politics, as far as elected.

IX. Financial Affairs—Condition of the Public Debt as officially declared to Congress.

Statement of expenses of the Government from the beginning of the Rebellion.

X. The several States, Area, Population, number of Electors, capitals, Governors, (politically denoted), their salaries, time their terms expire, days of meeting of Legislatures, days when State Elections occur. Carefully corrected to the present year.

XI. Foreign Governments—Area, Population, Rulers, Titles, dates of Accession, and forms of Government.

XII. Election Returns—Full official return by Counties of the vote for Grant and Seymour in November, 1868, compared with that for Lincoln and McClellan in 1864.

Official returns by counties of votes for Governors, or other leading State officers, in 1868.

Official returns by Counties and Districts of votes in 1868 for Members of Congress, with political division of candidates.

State Legislatures—their political divisions in Senate and House.

XIII. Recent Elections for Delegates to Congress, and other officers in our rapidly growing Territories.

XIV. Summary of Recent Presidential Elections, showing the votes of each State, and the vast increase in 1868.

NOTE.—We have taken unusual care to make our record of the votes in 1868 entirely complete and accurate. Nearly every State return for President and Congress has been copied directly from the official record, and certified by the proper officer. It is our especial aim to give the exact facts in all these returns, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to approach as nearly as possible to this result.

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